

St. Jeger, Geoffrey

Access DB# 105499
(46)

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

(RefCUS)

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Gulen Lianq Examiner #: 79/80 Date: 10-7-03
Art Unit: 2172 Phone Number 305-3985 Serial Number: 09/692,433
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: CPKII 4B25 Results Format Preferred (circle) PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: Rules Analyzer System and Method for Evaluating and Ranking
Exact and Probabilistic Search Rules in an Enterprise Database
Inventors (please provide full names): TIFFT, William Watson

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 10/19/2000

For Sequence Searches Only Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

Concept = (See Attachment A)

Claim = 1 (focus on 1-6)

* Assignee: Eclipsys Corporation

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| | Type of Search | Vendors and cost where applicable |
|--|---|--|
| Searcher: <u>Geoffrey St. Jeger</u> | NA Sequence (#) _____ | STN _____ |
| Searcher Phone #: <u>308-7800</u> | AA Sequence (#) _____ | Dialog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| Searcher Location: <u>4B30</u> | Structure (#) _____ | Questel/Orbit _____ |
| Date Searcher Picked Up: <u>10/10/03</u> | Bibliographic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _____ | Dr. Link _____ |
| Date Completed: <u>10/10/03</u> | Litigation _____ | Lexis/Nexis _____ |
| Searcher Prep & Review Time: <u>60</u> | Fulltext <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _____ | Sequence Systems _____ |
| Clerical Prep Time: _____ | Patent Family _____ | WWW/Internet _____ |
| Online Time: <u>2:30</u> | Other _____ | Other (specify) _____ |



STIC Search Report

EIC 2100

STIC Database Tracking Number: 105499

TO: Gwen Liang
Location:
Art Unit : 2172
Friday, October 10, 2003

Cas Serial Number: 09692433

From: Geoffrey St. Leger
Location: EIC 2100
PK2-4B30
Phone: 308-7800

geoffrey.stleger@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Dear Examiner Liang,

Attached please find the results of your search request for application 09692433. I searched Dialog's foreign patent files, technical databases, product announcement files and general files.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Regards,

Geoffrey St. Leger
4B30/308-7800



STIC Search Results Feedback Form

EIC 2100

Questions about the scope or the results of the search? Contact **the EIC searcher or contact:**

Anne Hendrickson, EIC 2100 Team Leader
308-7831, CPK2-4B40

Voluntary Results Feedback Form

➤ I am an examiner in Workgroup: Example: 3730

➤ Relevant prior art **found**, search results used as follows:

- ☐ 102 rejection
- ☐ 103 rejection
- ☐ Cited as being of interest.
- ☐ Helped examiner better understand the invention.
- ☐ Helped examiner better understand the state of the art in their technology.

Types of relevant prior art found:

- ☐ Foreign Patent(s)
- ☐ Non-Patent Literature
(journal articles, conference proceedings, new product announcements etc.)

➤ Relevant prior art **not found**:

- ☐ Results verified the lack of relevant prior art (helped determine patentability).
- ☐ Results were not useful in determining patentability or understanding the invention.

Comments:

Drop off or send completed forms to STIC/EIC2100 CPK2-4B40



File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Jun(Updated 031006)

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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200365

(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent

| Set | Items | Description |
|-----|--------|---|
| S1 | 152777 | (PERFORM? OR PROFICIEN? OR EFFECTIV? OR EFFICIEN? OR SUCCE- SS?) (5N) (RULE? ? OR TEMPLATE? ? OR STRATEG? OR FILTER? ? OR P- LAN OR PLANS OR POLICY OR POLICIES OR PROFILE? ? OR METHOD? OR EXPRESSION? ? OR STATEMENT? ? OR PHRASE? ? OR STRING? ?) |
| S2 | 6214 | (PERFORM? OR PROFICIEN? OR EFFECTIV? OR EFFICIEN? OR SUCCE- SS?) (5N) (SEARCH OR QUERY OR QUERIES) |
| S3 | 164182 | (MATCH??? OR LOCATE? ? OR LOCATING OR FIND??? OR RETRIEV? - OR OBTAIN?) (5N) (RECORD? ? OR DOCUMENT? ? OR FILE? ? OR PAGE? ? OR WEBPAGE? ? OR SITE? ? OR WEBSITE? ? OR HIT? ? OR URL? ? OR RESOURCE() LOCATOR? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR DATA) |
| S4 | 255020 | (MATCH??? OR LOCATE? ? OR LOCATING OR FIND??? OR RETRIEV? - OR OBTAIN?) (5N) (IMAGE? ? OR PICTURE? ? OR PHOTO? ? OR PHOTOGR- APH? ? OR CLIP? ? OR INFORMATION OR ARTICLE? ?) |
| S5 | 196936 | DATABASE? ? OR DATA() BASE? ? OR REPOSITOR??? OR SEARCH??? - OR QUERY??? OR QUERIE? ? |
| S6 | 1074 | S1(10N)S3:S4 |
| S7 | 202 | S6 AND S5 |
| S8 | 147 | S7 AND IC=G06F |
| S9 | 740 | S1(5N)S3:S4 |
| S10 | 156 | S9 AND S5 |
| S11 | 117 | S10 AND IC=G06F |
| S12 | 179 | S1(5N)S3:S4(5N) (MEASUR? OR ASSESS? OR EVALUAT? OR ANALYZ? - OR ANALYS? OR CHECK??? OR GAUG??? OR DETERMIN? OR STATISTIC? - OR ESTIMAT??? OR TEST??? OR CALCULAT? OR ASCERTAIN? OR FIND? - OR COMPUTE OR COMPUTES OR COMPUTED OR COMPUTING) |
| S13 | 26 | S12 AND S5 AND IC=G06F |
| S14 | 34844 | (MATCH??? OR LOCATE? ? OR LOCATING OR FIND???) (5N) (RECORD? ? OR DOCUMENT? ? OR FILE? ? OR PAGE? ? OR WEBPAGE? ? OR SITE? ? OR WEBSITE? ? OR HIT? ? OR URL? ? OR RESOURCE() LOCATOR? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR DATA) |
| S15 | 33787 | (MATCH??? OR LOCATE? ? OR LOCATING OR FIND???) (5N) (IMAGE? ? OR PICTURE? ? OR PHOTO? ? OR PHOTOGRAPH? ? OR CLIP? ? OR INF- ORMATION OR ARTICLE? ?) |
| S16 | 203 | S1(10N)S14:S15 |
| S17 | 46 | S16 AND S5 |
| S18 | 24 | S17 AND IC=G06F |
| S19 | 18 | S18 NOT S13 |
| S20 | 54 | S2(5N)S3:S4(5N) (MEASUR? OR ASSESS? OR EVALUAT? OR ANALYZ? - OR ANALYS? OR CHECK??? OR GAUG??? OR DETERMIN? OR STATISTIC? - OR ESTIMAT??? OR TEST??? OR CALCULAT? OR ASCERTAIN? OR FIND? - OR COMPUTE OR COMPUTES OR COMPUTED OR COMPUTING) |
| S21 | 40 | S20 AND IC=G06F |
| S22 | 36 | S21 NOT (S13 OR S19) |
| S23 | 75 | S2(10N)S14:S15 |
| S24 | 43 | S23 AND IC=G06F |
| S25 | 24 | S24 NOT (S13 OR S19 OR S22) |

13/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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06762308 **Image available**
METHOD FOR EXPRESSING COLOR PICTURE AND METHOD FOR **SEARCHING** COLOR
PICTURE

PUB. NO.: 2000-348179 [JP 2000348179 A]
PUBLISHED: December 15, 2000 (20001215)
INVENTOR(s): CIEPLINSKI LESZEK
APPLICANT(s): MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC INF TECHNOL CENTER EUROP BV
APPL. NO.: 2000-125633 [JP 2000125633]
FILED: April 26, 2000 (20000426)
PRIORITY: 9909961 [GB 999961], GB (United Kingdom), April 29, 1999
(19990429)
INTL CLASS: G06T-007/00; **G06F-017/30** ; G06T-001/00

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method and a device which accurately and flexibly express and **retrieve pictures** with a high storage efficiency and a high **calculation efficiency** .

SOLUTION: The **method** for expressing a color picture includes a step where the area of a picture is selected, a step where one or a plurality of colors are selected as the representative colors of the area, and a step where at least two parameters related to the color distribution of each of representative colors are calculated for an area having the plurality of representative colors and are used to derive the descriptor of the picture area.

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13/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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06051022 **Image available**
SIMILAR NAME RETRIEVAL SYSTEM AND RECORD MEDIUM

PUB. NO.: 10-334122 [JP 10334122 A]
PUBLISHED: December 18, 1998 (19981218)
INVENTOR(s): FURUKAWA MASANOBU
APPLICANT(s): FUJITSU F I P KK [000000] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 10-071064 [JP 9871064]
FILED: March 19, 1998 (19980319)
INTL CLASS: [6] **G06F-017/30**
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To retrieve a similar character string without dispersion from a **data base** without a similarity dictionary by providing a means for retrieving the **data base** based on a character string after being abbreviated and finding the similar character string.

SOLUTION: A character string abbreviation means 3 abbreviates inputted character strings to less character strings by referring to a conversion table 4. Then, based on the character string after being abbreviated, the **data base** 5 is retrieved and a pseudo character string is found. At the time, the continuous vowels of the object of abbreviation included in the character string and the vowel after the abbreviation are registered to the conversion table 4 in correspondence. Also, for the character strings of the **data base** 5, specified consonants are eliminated and they are abbreviated to the less character strings by referring to the conversion table 4 and registered in correspondence. Thus, by eliminating the specified consonants from the input character string, converting the

continuous vowels by referring to the conversion table 4, abbreviating the character string, then **retrieving** the **data base** 5 and **finding** the similar character **string**, retrieval is quickly **performed**.

13/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

05690826 **Image available**
RETRIEVAL DOCUMENT PREPARING DEVICE, RETRIEVAL DOCUMENT STORAGE MEDIA,
DEVICE AND METHOD FOR RETRIEVING DOCUMENT

PUB. NO.: 09-305626 [JP 9305626 A]
PUBLISHED: November 28, 1997 (19971128)
INVENTOR(s): KURODA KAZUYO
APPLICANT(s): TOSHIBA CORP [000307] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 08-124190 [JP 96124190]
FILED: May 20, 1996 (19960520)
INTL CLASS: [6] **G06F-017/30**; **G06F-017/21**
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)
JAPIO KEYWORD:R005 (PIEZOELECTRIC FERROELECTRIC SUBSTANCES)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To improve selectivity at the time of retrieval while reducing the burden of a user by storing words contained in document data correspondently to the relation of their positions by storing inputted document data, analyzing these data, segmenting them into words and storing the segmented words correspondently to the relation of positions of these words.

SOLUTION: The document data are stored in an external storage device 3 as a retrieval **data base** for each document, morpheme analysis is performed, the words contained in these data and its appearance frequency are investigated and extracted for each document, and a retrieval word **data base** is prepared and stored in an external storage device 3. When a user inputs a retrieval keyword from a user input device 6, a retrieval part prepares a retrieval expression and retrieves the **document data** by using that **expression**. Retrieved result **data** are **successively analyzed** by an analytic part. The analytic part judges the presence/absence of document data to be referred to in the retrieval **data base** and when there is no data, processing is finished. When there are such data, the presence/absence of the word corresponding to the retrieval keyword among words appearing in the document data is judged and on the stage when the correspondent word is completely referred to, the degree of importance is calculated.

13/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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04979198 **Image available**
METHOD AND DEVICE FOR EVALUATING INFORMATION RETRIEVING METHOD

PUB. NO.: 07-271798 [JP 7271798 A]
PUBLISHED: October 20, 1995 (19951020)
INVENTOR(s): OZAWA HIDEAKI
NAKAGAWA TORU
APPLICANT(s): NIPPON TELEGR & TELEPH CORP <NTT> [000422] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan).
APPL. NO.: 06-060682 [JP 9460682]
FILED: March 30, 1994 (19940330)
INTL CLASS: [6] **G06F-017/30**
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To provide the method and device for information retrieving method evaluation which can securely judge an optimum information retrieving method.

CONSTITUTION: The number of external evaluated values is counted, and when an judgement of an information retrieving method for one data is the same as on the side of a larger number of judgements by the given external evaluated values, a constant value generated by a constant numerical value generation module 4 is regarded as one data evaluated value. When the judgement is the same as on the side of a smaller number of judgements, the value obtained by a penalty calculation module 5 is regarded as one data evaluated value and one data evaluated value is generated as to a combination of all the given retrieval object data and data in a **data base** ; and a mean penalty **calculation** module 6 **calculates** the mean value of all the **data evaluated** values and **retrieval efficiency** is represented as an **evaluated** value of the **retrieval efficiency** of the **information retrieving method** by using one index. **Evaluated** values **calculated** for respective **information retrieving** methods are put in order to decide whether various information retrieving methods are superior or inferior.

13/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

04266282 **Image available**
CHARACTER STRING RECOGNIZING METHOD

PUB. NO.: 05-257982 [JP 5257982 A]
PUBLISHED: October 08, 1993 (19931008)
INVENTOR(s): NIWANO EIICHI
APPLICANT(s): NIPPON TELEGR & TELEPH CORP <NTT> [000422] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 04-028349 [JP 9228349]
FILED: February 14, 1992 (19920214)
INTL CLASS: [5] **G06F-015/40** ; G06K-009/72
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications); 45.3 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Input Output Units)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1675, Vol. 18, No. 24, Pg. 88, January 14, 1994 (19940114)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To enable **efficiently** recognizing a character **string** in an **information retrieving** device or an all-sentence **data base** **retrieving** device and a keyword extracting device, etc., by **finding** the similarities of a character string and a character string for comparing with the string.

CONSTITUTION: The character string recognizing method performs a character coincidence recognition 204 recognizing the correspondence of the coincidence of a character and a character one to one for recognizing the sequence of characters, a character similarity degree evaluation calculation 205 calculating the similarity degree of characters, a character coincidence sequence evaluation calculation 207 performing the evaluation calculation of the sequence of the matched characters and a character coincidence location evaluation calculation 208 performing the evaluation calculation by the location and place of the matched characters, in order to reflect the sequence of the character string and the location of the character in the character string as feature amount, and reflects all the feature amount of the character string length, the number of character coincidence, the sequence of the matched characters, and the location and the weighing of the matched characters between the character strings in place of a character string similarity degree evaluation calculation 205 for which the conventional character string length and the number of character coincidence are reflected as the feature amount

13/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

04128736 **Image available**
TEMPLATE MATCHING METHOD

PUB. NO.: 05-120436 [JP 5120436 A]
PUBLISHED: May 18, 1993 (19930518)
INVENTOR(s): MORITA RYUICHI
SATO HARUHIKO
HIRAKAWA KIYOSHI
OKUMURA SHINJI
APPLICANT(s): YASKAWA ELECTRIC CORP [000662] (A Japanese Company or
Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 03-306657 [JP 91306657]
FILED: October 25, 1991 (19911025)
INTL CLASS: [5] G06F-015/70
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1606, Vol. 17, No. 488, Pg. 162,
September 03, 1993 (19930903)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To attain a position detection by a sub-pixel **efficiency** beyond
a **template matching** by a **picture** element unit by a rather simple
calculation, without necessitating storing a correlation value pattern.

CONSTITUTION: The correlation values of a picture to be detected and a
template picture are calculated while a picture position is shifted by the
picture element unit, and the picture position where the correlation value
is the maximum is retrieved (2). Then, the positions and correlation values
of the neighboring 8 picture elements are **searched** (3). Then, a
multivariable and polynomial regression curved surface is decided from the
searched position and correlation value of each picture element (4).
Then, a position where the maximum correlation is applied is **searched**
from the above mentioned **searched** multivariable and polynomial
regression curved surface (5). The position is **searched** by an efficiency
which is more detail than the picture element.

13/5/20 (Item 10 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013979996 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-464210/200150
XRPX Acc No: N01-344240

Performance measurement method of object oriented application
program, involves obtaining average response time for application
program by dividing sum of measured elapsed time by number of user input
functions

Patent Assignee: UNISYS CORP (BURS)
Inventor: PURAM C K
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

| Patent No | Kind | Date | Applicat No | Kind | Date | Week |
|------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| US 6269479 | B1 | 20010731 | US 98203201 | A | 19981130 | 200150 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98203201 A 19981130

Patent Details:

| Patent No | Kind | Lan | Pg | Main IPC | Filing Notes |
|------------|------|-----|----|-------------|--------------|
| US 6269479 | B1 | | 4 | G06F-009/45 | |

Abstract (Basic): US 6269479 B1

NOVELTY - An elapsed time between the initiation of several user
input function and the response provided by the application program to
the input function, is measured and the measured values are added. An
average response time representing the performance of the application

program for the application program, is obtained by dividing the sum of measured elapsed time by the number of user input functions.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for computer readable medium storing the performance measurement instruction of object oriented program.

USE - For measuring the performance of the object oriented application program run on computer.

ADVANTAGE - By normalizing the average response time with respect to **database** size, more accurate and effective comparison of application programs that operate upon different size **databases** is achieved.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart of method for measuring the performance of object oriented application program.

pp; 4 DwgNo 1/1

Title Terms: PERFORMANCE; MEASURE; METHOD; OBJECT; ORIENT; APPLY; PROGRAM; OBTAIN; AVERAGE; RESPOND; TIME; APPLY; PROGRAM; DIVIDE; SUM; MEASURE; ELAPSED; TIME; NUMBER; USER; INPUT; FUNCTION

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/45

File Segment: EPI

13/5/22 (Item 12 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013496652 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-668593/200065

XRPX Acc No: N00-495620

Information retrieval performance evaluation method involves **extracting** search **objective information with respect to input** search **demand to judge** search **process**

Patent Assignee: SEIKO EPSON CORP (SHIH)

Inventor: KAYAHARA N

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

| Patent No | Kind | Date | Applicat No | Kind | Date | Week |
|---------------|------|----------|---------------|------|----------|----------|
| JP 2000276470 | A | 20001006 | JP 9977896 | A | 19990323 | 200065 B |
| US 6615200 | B1 | 20030902 | US 2000533100 | A | 20000322 | 200359 |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9977896 A 19990323

Patent Details:

| Patent No | Kind | Lan | Pg | Main IPC | Filing Notes |
|---------------|------|-----|----|-------------|--------------|
| JP 2000276470 | A | | 9 | G06F-017/30 | |
| US 6615200 | B1 | | | G06F-017/30 | |

Abstract (Basic): JP 2000276470 A

NOVELTY - A title corresponding to a text and the text are treated as a pair of matched documents so that either a title or a test is **searched** by inputting its complementary pair. A **search** performance is judged based on a **search** result obtained with respect to the input demand.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) information retrieval performance evaluation apparatus;
- (b) recording medium for storing information retrieval performance evaluation process program

USE - In information retrieval performance evaluation system.

ADVANTAGE - Enables to maintain **search** capability at constant level. Enables to carry out appropriate **search** process.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of **search** performance evaluation system.

pp; 9 DwgNo 1/6

Title Terms: INFORMATION; RETRIEVAL; PERFORMANCE; EVALUATE; METHOD; EXTRACT ; **SEARCH** ; OBJECTIVE; INFORMATION; RESPECT; INPUT; **SEARCH** ; DEMAND; JUDGEMENT; **SEARCH** ; PROCESS

Derwent Class: T01

22/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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05690606 **Image available**
SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PROCESSING INFORMATION

PUB. NO.: 09-305406 [JP 9305406 A]
PUBLISHED: November 28, 1997 (19971128)
INVENTOR(s): KONO YASUYUKI
SUZUKI KAORU
APPLICANT(s): TOSHIBA CORP [000307] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 08-121818 [JP 96121818]
FILED: May 16, 1996 (19960516)
INTL CLASS: [6] G06F-009/44 ; G06F-009/44
JAPIO CLASS: 45.1 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Arithmetic Sequence Units)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To improve a job efficiency of a user by **determining** a task to be next executed based on 1st **information**, **finding** the candidate of solution of the task by **performing** prescribed **search** processing based on 2nd information previously determined by that determined task, and performing prescribed post- processing based on that candidate of the solution.

SOLUTION: The task to be first executed is determined and when the conditions of execution are turned to any prescribed state, a task system determining part 12 determines the task to be next executed based on the 1st information determined in advance. Concerning that determined task, prescribed search processing is performed based on the predetermined 2nd information, and the candidate of solution of the task is found by an individual task processing determination part 14 corresponding to a search processing means. Based on that found candidate of the solution, the prescribed post-processing is performed by an individual task processing execution part 15 corresponding to a post- processing means. Thus, the job efficiency or result of the user can be improved

22/5/13 (Item 9 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014612816 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-433520/200246
XRPX Acc No: N02-341089

Aggregation set designing method for online analytical processing, involves adjusting benefit/cost rating of aggregation that varies between candidate and selected sets of respective aggregation maintained

Patent Assignee: MICROSOFT CORP (MICT)
Inventor: NETZ A

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No | Kind | Date | Applicat No | Kind | Date | Week |
|------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| US 6366905 | B1 | 20020402 | US 99338212 | A | 19990622 | 200246 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99338212 A 19990622

Patent Details:

| Patent No | Kind | Lan | Pg | Main IPC | Filing Notes |
|------------|------|-----|----|-------------|--------------|
| US 6366905 | B1 | | 15 | G06F-017/30 | |

Abstract (Basic): US 6366905 B1

NOVELTY - The benefit/cost rating for an aggregation determined as a function of performance improvement and computer resources cost associated with the aggregation. A candidate set and a selected set of candidate aggregation and selected aggregation are maintained respectively. The benefit/cost rating for possible aggregation is adjusted moves in response to variation of aggregation between the

candidate and the selected sets.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(a) Computer-readable medium storing aggregation set designing program; and

(b) Computer arrangement for designing set of aggregations.

USE - For designing aggregation set for online analytical processing (OLAP) of data warehouse and business analysis system, in enterprise wide computer networks, intranets and internet.

ADVANTAGE - The aggregation are computed and materialized even before a query is issued so that the data answering the query are presented to the user quickly. The aggregation eliminates the need to **retrieve** and manipulate more detailed **data** to answer the **query**. **Efficient** use of **computing** resources is provided. The aggregation are selected quickly and efficiently even in OLAP cubes having many dimensions and levels. A balance is achieved between cost and performance of an aggregation that is best suited for a particular application. Because the size of an aggregation is independent of external variables such as processor speed, aggregation size is a particularly advantageous cost metric.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart depicting a process for updating benefit/cost rating in response to the removal of selected aggregation.

pp; 15 DwgNo 5/5

Title Terms: AGGREGATE; SET; DESIGN; METHOD; ANALYSE; PROCESS; ADJUST; BENEFICIAL; COST; RATING; AGGREGATE; VARY; CANDIDATE; SELECT; SET; RESPECTIVE; AGGREGATE; MAINTAIN

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

22/5/14 (Item 10 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX

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014456224 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-276927/200232

XRFX Acc No: N02-216389

Distributed search device feeds back evaluation information acquired from evaluation program to information retrieval unit

Patent Assignee: FUJITSU LTD (FUJIT)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No | Kind | Date | Applicat No | Kind | Date | Week |
|---------------|------|----------|---------------|------|----------|----------|
| JP 2002063164 | A | 20020228 | JP 2000250046 | A | 20000821 | 200232 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2000250046 A 20000821

Patent Details:

| Patent No | Kind | Lan Pg | Main IPC | Filing Notes |
|---------------|------|--------|-------------|--------------|
| JP 2002063164 | A | 15 | G06F-017/30 | |

Abstract (Basic): JP 2002063164 A

NOVELTY - An information retrieval unit searches the information about a person's search information. A program provision unit provides an evaluation program to the client. The evaluation information is acquired from the evaluation program. A feedback processor (136) feeds back the evaluation information to the information retrieval unit.

USE - For distributed search system.

ADVANTAGE - Effective **evaluation information** can be **obtained** easily. Effectively **finds** the **information** resource which satisfies user's desire based on **effective evaluation** information by **search** and sort.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the hardware block diagram of the distributed search device. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

Feedback processor (136)

pp; 15 DwgNo 6/17

. Title Terms: DISTRIBUTE; SEARCH; DEVICE; FEED; BACK; EVALUATE; INFORMATION;
ACQUIRE; EVALUATE; PROGRAM; INFORMATION; RETRIEVAL; UNIT
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30
File Segment: EPI

22/5/18 (Item 14 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013811816 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-296028/200131

XRPX Acc No: N01-212019

Integrated information retrieval system has search type evaluation unit that performs data search pertaining to enquiry based on index provided to values output by data conversion unit

Patent Assignee: NEC CORP (NIDE)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No | Kind | Date | Applicat No | Kind | Date | Week |
|---------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| JP 2001067369 | A | 20010316 | JP 99240934 | A | 19990827 | 200131 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 99240934 A 19990827

Patent Details:

| Patent No | Kind | Lan | Pg | Main IPC | Filing Notes |
|---------------|------|-----|----|-------------|--------------|
| JP 2001067369 | A | | 19 | G06F-017/30 | |

JP 2001067369 A

Abstract (Basic): JP 2001067369 A

NOVELTY - A data conversion unit converts the attribute values in several information sources into preset format. Index generation unit generates index to the value output by data conversion unit. Search type evaluation unit (711) performs data search pertaining to enquiry using the generated index.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) Information retrieval procedure;

(b) Information retrieval program

USE - Information retrieval system for retrieving data stored in data warehouse and data mart.

ADVANTAGE - Since index value is used for searching, search process is performed quickly.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of information retrieval system. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

Search type evaluation unit (711)

pp; 19 DwgNo 2/12

Title Terms: INTEGRATE; INFORMATION; RETRIEVAL; SYSTEM; SEARCH; TYPE;

EVALUATE; UNIT; PERFORMANCE; DATA; SEARCH; PERTAIN; ENQUIRY; BASED; INDEX

; VALUE; OUTPUT; DATA; CONVERT; UNIT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

22/5/20 (Item 16 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013560426 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-044633/200106

XRPX Acc No: N01-054236

Information retrieval procedure for computer, involves determining and displaying each information display position to mutually show search result information belonging to each group

Patent Assignee: CANON KK (CANO)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No | Kind | Date | Applicat No | Kind | Date | Week |
|---------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| JP 2000305945 | A | 20001102 | JP 99117923 | A | 19990426 | 200106 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 99117923 A 19990426

Patent Details:

| Patent No | Kind | Lan Pg | Main IPC | Filing Notes |
|---------------|------|--------|-------------|--------------|
| JP 2000305945 | A | 23 | G06F-017/30 | |

Abstract (Basic): JP 2000305945 A

NOVELTY - The display position of each information is determined and displayed to mutually show the search result information belonging to each group. Each search result information is compared to each other to obtain the similarity between each search result information. Each information is compared with various search conditions stored in an information memory (103a).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) an information retrieval apparatus;

(b) and a memory medium.

USE - For computer.

ADVANTAGE - Does not require **evaluation** of each information in group. Increases **efficiency** when **evaluating search** result.

Ensures smooth control of **information retrieval** apparatus.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of an information retrieval apparatus.

Information memory (103a)

pp; 23 DwgNo 1/30

Title Terms: INFORMATION; RETRIEVAL; PROCEDURE; COMPUTER; DETERMINE;

DISPLAY; INFORMATION; DISPLAY; POSITION; MUTUAL; SHOW; SEARCH; RESULT;

INFORMATION; BELONG; GROUP

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-003/00

File Segment: EPI

22/5/21 (Item 17 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013385461 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-557399/200051

XRFX Acc No: N00-412435

Information searching, retrieval and presentation method using GUI, involves grouping results by categories of features of underlying information in user selected results, for display

Patent Assignee: DOCUMENTUM INC (DOCU-N)

Inventor: CONRAD T; WIENER S

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No | Kind | Date | Applicat No | Kind | Date | Week |
|------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| US 6028605 | A | 20000222 | US 9817823 | A | 19980203 | 200051 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9817823 A 19980203

Patent Details:

| Patent No | Kind | Lan Pg | Main IPC | Filing Notes |
|------------|------|--------|-------------|--------------|
| US 6028605 | A | 28 | G06F-015/00 | |

Abstract (Basic): US 6028605 A

NOVELTY - Based on meta data and user query, panels are displayed in results window. The user is enabled to page via panels, using virtual buttons. A **query** is **performed** by conducting semantic **analysis** on meta data representing semantic model of **information** on **retrieval** system. The features of underlying **information** is extracted from user selected results and results grouped by categories of features is displayed.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The information categories are displayed for each user according to each users pattern of interaction with GUI. An

INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a program storage device.

USE - For searching information in Internet, using GUI.

ADVANTAGE - Searches information efficiently without requiring that a user be an expert in search technology. Reports the results of search in organized fashion and presents the information by categories and relations. Enables user to extract information from search results and use them to refine or create subsequent searches.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows screen display of meta data search results window.

pp; 28 DwgNo 21/26

Title Terms: INFORMATION; SEARCH; RETRIEVAL; PRESENT; METHOD; GROUP; RESULT
; CATEGORY; FEATURE; UNDERLYING; INFORMATION; USER; SELECT; RESULT;
DISPLAY

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/00

File Segment: EPI

22/5/22 (Item 18 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013329805 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-501744/200045

XRPX Acc No: N00-372010

**Information retrieval apparatus for searching specific information ,
retrieves data by performing syntactic analysis of input search
conditions and calculating degree of concurrence of search and search
conditions**

Patent Assignee: CANON KK (CANO)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No | Kind | Date | Applicat No | Kind | Date | Week |
|---------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| JP 2000181923 | A | 20000630 | JP 98355039 | A | 19981214 | 200045 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 98355039 A 19981214

Patent Details:

| Patent No | Kind | Lan | Pg | Main IPC | Filing Notes |
|---------------|------|-----|----|-------------|--------------|
| JP 2000181923 | A | | 17 | G06F-017/30 | |

Abstract (Basic): JP 2000181923 A

NOVELTY - The apparatus has an input unit (101) to receive search condition for retrieving. The degree of importance of each word in the search conditions is calculated by performing syntactic analysis of the search conditions by importance degree calculation unit (103). The degree of concurrence of search and the search condition are calculated by a calculation unit (104) and the search result is output.

USE - For information retrieval from larger volumes of information.

ADVANTAGE - Enables easy and faster information retrieval.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the functional components of the information retrieval apparatus.

Input unit (101)

Calculation units (103,104)

pp; 17 DwgNo 1/16

Title Terms: INFORMATION; RETRIEVAL; APPARATUS; SEARCH; SPECIFIC;
INFORMATION; RETRIEVAL; DATA; PERFORMANCE; SYNTACTIC; ANALYSE; INPUT;
SEARCH; CONDITION; CALCULATE; DEGREE; CONCURRENT; SEARCH; SEARCH;
CONDITION

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Oct W01

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File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20031009,UT=20031002

(c) 2003 WIPO/Univention

| Set | Items | Description |
|-----|---------|---|
| S1 | 233132 | (PERFORM? OR PROFICIEN? OR EFFECTIV? OR EFFICIEN? OR SUCCE- SS?) (5N) (RULE? ? OR TEMPLATE? ? OR STRATEG? OR FILTER? ? OR P- LAN OR PLANS OR POLICY OR POLICIES OR PROFILE? ? OR METHOD? OR EXPRESSION? ? OR STATEMENT? ? OR PHRASE? ? OR STRING? ?) |
| S2 | 15093 | (PERFORM? OR PROFICIEN? OR EFFECTIV? OR EFFICIEN? OR SUCCE- SS?) (5N) (SEARCH OR QUERY OR QUERIES) |
| S3 | 188068 | (MATCH??? OR LOCATE? ? OR LOCATING OR FIND??? OR RETRIEV? - OR OBTAIN?) (5N) (RECORD? ? OR DOCUMENT? ? OR FILE? ? OR PAGE? ? OR WEBPAGE? ? OR SITE? ? OR WEBSITE? ? OR HIT? ? OR URL? ? OR RESOURCE()LOCATOR? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR DATA) |
| S4 | 146830 | (MATCH??? OR LOCATE? ? OR LOCATING OR FIND??? OR RETRIEV? - OR OBTAIN?) (5N) (IMAGE? ? OR PICTURE? ? OR PHOTO? ? OR PHOTOGR- APH? ? OR CLIP? ? OR INFORMATION OR ARTICLE? ?) |
| S5 | 1190559 | DATABASE? ? OR DATA()BASE? ? OR REPOSITOR??? OR SEARCH??? - OR QUERY??? OR QUERIE? ? |
| S6 | 670 | S1(5N)S3:S4(5N) (MEASUR? OR ASSESS? OR EVALUAT? OR ANALYZ? - OR ANALYS? OR CHECK??? OR GAUG??? OR DETERMIN? OR STATISTIC? - OR ESTIMAT??? OR TEST??? OR CALCULAT? OR ASCERTAIN? OR FIND? - OR COMPUTE OR COMPUTES OR COMPUTED OR COMPUTING) |
| S7 | 66 | S6(S)S5 AND IC=G06F |
| S8 | 345 | S2(5N)S3:S4(5N) (MEASUR? OR ASSESS? OR EVALUAT? OR ANALYZ? - OR ANALYS? OR CHECK??? OR GAUG??? OR DETERMIN? OR STATISTIC? - OR ESTIMAT??? OR TEST??? OR CALCULAT? OR ASCERTAIN? OR FIND? - OR COMPUTE OR COMPUTES OR COMPUTED OR COMPUTING) |
| S9 | 229 | S8 AND IC=G06F |
| S10 | 24 | S9/TI,AB,CM |
| S11 | 22 | S10 NOT S7 |
| S12 | 76967 | (MATCH??? OR LOCATE? ? OR LOCATING OR FIND???) (5N) (RECORD? ? OR DOCUMENT? ? OR FILE? ? OR PAGE? ? OR WEBPAGE? ? OR SITE? ? OR WEBSITE? ? OR HIT? ? OR URL? ? OR RESOURCE()LOCATOR? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR DATA) |
| S13 | 43909 | (MATCH??? OR LOCATE? ? OR LOCATING OR FIND???) (5N) (IMAGE? ? OR PICTURE? ? OR PHOTO? ? OR PHOTOGRAPH? ? OR CLIP? ? OR INF- ORMATION OR ARTICLE? ?) |
| S14 | 794 | S1(10N)S12:S13 |
| S15 | 210 | S14(S)S5 |
| S16 | 117 | S15 AND IC=G06F |
| S17 | 81 | S16 NOT (S7 OR S11) |
| S18 | 585 | S2(10N)S12:S13 |
| S19 | 369 | S18 AND IC=G06F |
| S20 | 43 | S19/TI,AB,CM |
| S21 | 17 | S20 NOT (S7 OR S11 OR S17) |

7/5,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01396405

Document retrieval and classification method and apparatus

Verfahren und Einrichtung zur Wiederauffindung und Klassifizierung von Dokumenten

Procede et appareil pour la recherche et classification de documents

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., (1855508), 1006, Oaza-Kadoma,
Kadoma-shi, Osaka 571-8501, (JP), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Noguchi, Naohiko, 1323-601, Futoo-cho, Kouhoku-ku, Yokohama 222-0031,
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Kanno, Yuji, 1-1-19, O-oka, Minami-ku, Yokohama 232-0061, (JP)

Sato, Mitsuhiro, 4-11-11, Miyanosato, Atsugi-shi, Kanagawa-ken 243-0216,
(JP)

Ito, Hayashi, 177-1-302, Nishimabashi, Aikawa-cho, Matsudo-shi, Chiba-ken
271-0045, (JP)

Fukushige, Yoshio, 3-4-2-203, Daigiri, Fujisawa-shi, Kanagawa-ken
251-0002, (JP)

Inaba, Mitsuaki, 2-20-5-628, Higashi Rokugou, Ota-ku, Tokyo 144-0046,
(JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Dempster, Benjamin John Naftel et al (62251), Withers & Rogers, Goldings
House, 2 Hays Lane, London SE1 2HW, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1182580 A1 020227 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000307256 000823;

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT EP 1182580 A1

In a document retrieval and classification system, a retrieving operation is performed on a database of documents in accordance with retrieval conditions entered by a user so as to pick up retrieved documents as intended. The user is allowed to input classification standards of a plurality of classifications in response to the retrieved documents picked up by the retrieving operation. The classification standards are converted into retrieval conditions. The similarity between the converted retrieval conditions resultant from the classification standards and the retrieved documents picked up by the retrieving operation is calculated. And, an attribute of each retrieved document picked up by the retrieving operation to each classification is calculated with reference to the similarity, thereby classifying each retrieved document into a classification having a highest attribute.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 128

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 020227 A1 Published application with search report

Examination: 020918 A1 Date of request for examination: 20020719

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

| Available Text | Language | Update | Word Count |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| CLAIMS A | (English) | 200209 | 1313 |
| SPEC A | (English) | 200209 | 6813 |
| Total word count - document A | | | 8126 |
| Total word count - document B | | | 0 |
| Total word count - documents A + B | | | 8126 |

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...CLAIMS classification,

keywords are extracted from the extracted documents,

a set of the extracted keywords is converted into retrieval conditions,

and
the similarity between the converted **retrieval** conditions and the
retrieved documents picked up by the **retrieving** operation is
calculated .
12. A **document retrieval** and classification **method** comprising the
steps of:
 performing a retrieving operation on a **database** of **documents** in
 accordance with **retrieval** conditions entered by a user so as to
 pick up retrieved documents as intended;
 extracting keywords from said retrieved documents picked up by the
 retrieving...

7/5,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00881065

Method and apparatus for multi-resolution image searching
Bildsuchgerat und -verfahren mit mehrfachen Auflösungen
Methode et appareil multi-resolution de recherche d'images
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

NEC CORPORATION, (236690), 7-1, Shiba 5-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, (JP),
(Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

Stone, Harold S., 516 Mt. Lucas Road, Princeton, NJ 08540, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

VOSSIUS & PARTNER (100314), Siebertstrasse 4, 81675 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 806733 A2 971112 (Basic)
EP 806733 A3 981223
EP 806733 B1 030709

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97107090 970429;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 643691 960506

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06K-009/52; G06K-009/68; **G06F-017/14**

CITED REFERENCES (EP B):

JUN LI ET AL: "OBJECT RECOGNITION WITH A WAVELET-TRANSFORM-BASED JOINT
TRANSFORM CORRELATOR" OPTICAL ENGINEERING, vol. 35, no. 3, 1 March
1996, pages 775-777, XP000597467

AHMED F ET AL: "WAVELET TRANSFORM-BASED CORRELATOR FOR THE RECOGNITION OF
ROTATIONALLY DISTORTED IMAGES" OPTICAL ENGINEERING, vol. 34, no. 11, 1
November 1995, pages 3187-3192, XP000584975

QUANG MINH TIENG ET AL: "COMPLEX DAUBECHIES WAVELET BASED AFFINE
INVARIANT REPRESENTATION FOR OBJECT RECOGNITION" PROCEEDINGS OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON IMAGE PROCESSING (IC, AUSTIN, NOV. 13 - 16,
1994, vol. 1, no. CONF. 1, 13 November 1994, pages 198-202, XP000521958
INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS

CHENG Y -S ET AL: "ROTATIONAL INVARIANT PATTERN RECOGNITION USING A
COMPOSITE CIRCULARHARMONIC AND 2D ISOTROPIC MEXICAN-HAT WAVELET FILTER"
OPTICS COMMUNICATIONS, vol. 112, no. 1/02, 1 November 1994, pages 9-15,
XP000469913

YUNLONG SHENG ET AL: "OPTICAL WAVELET MATCHED FILTERS FOR SHIFT-INVARIANT
PATTERN RECOGNITION" OPTICS LETTERS, vol. 18, no. 4, 15 February 1993,
pages 299-301, XP000339184;

ABSTRACT EP 806733 A2

A multiresolution method and apparatus for searching of a database of
images where the search is performed on compressed images, without first
decompressing them. The method searches the database of compressed images
first at a low resolution to obtain the relative quality of a match
between a search template and a candidate image. If the match is below a
particular threshold, the search is terminated without committing any
further computational resources to the search. Conversely, if the match
is above a particular threshold, the method enhances the resolution of
the candidate image and then performs another match. As long as the
relative quality of the match is above the particular threshold, the
resolution of the candidate image is successively enhanced, until a match
determination is made at a full resolution of the candidate image.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 135

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 4

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Examination: 010816 A2 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20010629
Application: 971112 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Grant: 030709 B1 Granted patent
Change: 020918 A2 International Patent Classification changed:
20020801
Change: 020925 A2 International Patent Classification changed:
20020807
Change: 020925 A2 Title of invention (French) changed: 20020807
Search Report: 981223 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report
Change: 981223 A2 Obligatory supplementary classification
(change)
Examination: 990113 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
981116

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

| Available Text | Language | Update | Word Count |
|------------------------------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| CLAIMS A | (English) | 199711W1 | 351 |
| CLAIMS B | (English) | 200328 | 2207 |
| CLAIMS B | (German) | 200328 | 1924 |
| CLAIMS B | (French) | 200328 | 3095 |
| SPEC A | (English) | 199711W1 | 4369 |
| SPEC B | (English) | 200328 | 4502 |
| Total word count - document A | | | 4721 |
| Total word count - document B | | | 11728 |
| Total word count - documents A + B | | | 16449 |

...INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/14

...CLAIMS for coarse-correlating said candidate image in a Fourier domain;
and

means for comparing said coarse-correlated candidate image with said
transformed pattern-template to **determine** if there exists a
suitable **match** between the candidate **image** and the pattern
template .

6. An apparatus for **performing** a content-based image **search** according
to claim 5 further comprising:

means for medium-correlating said coarse-correlated candidate image; and

means for comparing said medium-correlated candidate image with...

7/5,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00875665

Method of image retrieval based on probabilistic function

Verfahren zum auf eine Wahrscheinlichkeitsfunktion basierten
Wiederauffinden von Bildern

Procede de recuperation d'images base sur une fonction probabilistique

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

NEC CORPORATION, (236690), 7-1, Shiba 5-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, (JP),
(Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

Cox, Ingemar J., 21, LeParc Drive, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648, (US)

Miller, Matthew L., Dominikonu 3-24, Vilnius, Lithuania, (LT)

Omohundro, Stephen M., 1012, Hemlock Court, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852,
(US)

Yianilos, Peter N., 215, Arreton Road, Princeton, NJ 08540, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Betten & Resch (101031), Postfach 10 02 51, 80076 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 802489 A2 971022 (Basic)
EP 802489 A3 990506
EP 802489 B1 030709

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97106304 970416;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 634313 960416

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 635797 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP B):

KURITA T ET AL: "Learning of personal visual impression for image database systems" PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DOCUMENT ANALYSIS AND RECOGNITION (CAT. NO.93TH0578-5), PROCEEDINGS OF 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DOCUMENT ANALYSIS AND RECOGNITION (ICDAR '93), TSUKUBA SCIENCE CITY, JAPAN, 20-22 OCT. 1993, pages 547-552, XP002095632 ISBN 0-8186-4960-7, 1993, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, IEEE Comput. Soc. Press, USA

HALIN G. ET AL: 'Machine Learning and Vectorial Matching for an image Retrieval Model:EXPRIM and the system RIVAGE' PROCEEDINGS ACM 13TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN INFORMATION RETRIEVAL pages 99 - 114

FUNG R. AND DEL FAVERO B.: 'Applying Bayesian Networks to Information Retrieval' COMMUNICATIONS OF THE ACM vol. 38, no. 3, pages 42 - 48;

ABSTRACT EP 802489 A2

A queryless, multimedia database search method incorporating a Bayesian inference engine that refines its answer with each user response. The set of user responses includes of a series of displays and user actions, and is defined by a relatively simple user interface.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 43

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 10

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Examination: 020102 A2 Date of dispatch of the first examination report: 20011119

Application: 971022 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report ;A2without Search Report)

Grant: 030709 B1 Granted patent

Change: 020828 A2 Title of invention (German) changed: 20020705

Change: 020828 A2 Title of invention (English) changed: 20020705

Change: 020828 A2 Title of invention (French) changed: 20020705

Search Report: 990506 A3 Separate publication of the European or International search report

Examination: 990825 A2 Date of request for examination: 19990624

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

| Available Text | Language | Update | Word Count |
|------------------------------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| CLAIMS A | (English) | 199710W3 | 761 |
| CLAIMS B | (English) | 200328 | 708 |
| CLAIMS B | (German) | 200328 | 698 |
| CLAIMS B | (French) | 200328 | 801 |
| SPEC A | (English) | 199710W3 | 4897 |
| SPEC B | (English) | 200328 | 5159 |
| Total word count - document A | | | 5660 |
| Total word count - document B | | | 7366 |
| Total word count - documents A + B | | | 13026 |

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION to find a target image and alternatively, 2) the total number of images examined until the target is found.

With these metrics in mind, one **test** of the **effectiveness** of an **image - retrieval method** and system is the average difficulty (over many trials) a user experiences in finding a single, randomly selected target image from within a large **database**. Those skilled in the art can readily appreciate that several variations of this test are possible. For example, a target image can be displayed on a computer monitor beside an image-retrieval interface for the duration of a **search**. Or the target

image may be displayed for only a short time interval before the **search** begins and then the user must **search** for the remembered image. Alternatively, the target image may be distorted, e.g. a hardcopy with color distortion, from the true image present in the **database**. This latter procedure may be useful to determine which distortions/features are important for image retrieval. The difficulty the user experiences in finding a target...

...quantified in a variety of ways, i.e. the amount of time or number of user interactions required (i.e. mouse clicks, iterations of the **search**, keystrokes, etc.).

Now consider a case where a user is searching for a specific datum in a database by means of a series of display...

...SPECIFICATION to find a target image and alternatively, 2) the total number of images examined until the target is found.

With these metrics in mind, one **test** of the **effectiveness** of an **image - retrieval method** and system is the average difficulty (over many trials) a user experiences in finding a single, randomly selected target image from within a large **database**. Those skilled in the art can readily appreciate that several variations of this test are possible. For example, a target image can be displayed on a computer monitor beside an image-retrieval interface for the duration of a **search**. Or the target image may be displayed for only a short time interval before the **search** begins and then the user must **search** for the remembered image. Alternatively, the target image may be distorted, e.g. a hardcopy with color distortion, from the true image present in the **database**. This latter procedure may be useful to determine which distortions/features are important for image retrieval. The difficulty the user experiences in finding a target...

...quantified in a variety of ways, i.e. the amount of time or number of user interactions required (i.e. mouse clicks, iterations of the **search**, keystrokes, etc.).

Now consider a case where a user is searching for a specific datum in a database by means of a series of display...

7/5,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00777496

Relational data base system and method
Relationelles Datenbanksystem und Verfahren
Systeme de base de donnees relationnelle et methode
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road,
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INVENTOR:

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Gassner, Peter P., 1811 La Terrace Circle, San Jose, California 95123,
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Lehman, Tobin J., 175 Newel Avenue, Los Gatos, California 95130, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Zerbi, Guido Maria (77893), Intellectual Property Department, IBM United
Kingdom Ltd., Hursley Park, Winchester, Hampshire SO21 2JN, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 726536 A2 960814 (Basic)
EP 726536 A3 970423

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96300341 960117;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 387048 950210

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT EP 726536 A2

A relational data base management system that stores and retrieves large data objects (LOBs) from data base storage to evaluate assignment statements includes a data manager that mutates selected string

operations into equivalent functions on a LOB operand that can be left in the data base, thereby eliminating the associated storage access operations. When the data manager receives an assignment statement containing one or more LOBs, the data manager first checks to determine if the statement can be mutated. If the statement can be mutated, then the mutation is performed. The mutated statement is then processed according to a conventional deferred evaluation scheme. If the assignment statement cannot be mutated, then the statement is evaluated according to a conventional deferred evaluation scheme. (see image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 146

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 960814 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Examination: 970326 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
970120

Search Report: 970423 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report

Withdrawal: 991103 A2 Date of withdrawal of application: 19990914

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

| Available Text | Language | Update | Word Count |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| CLAIMS A | (English) | EPAB96 | 1397 |
| SPEC A | (English) | EPAB96 | 7362 |
| Total word count - document A | | | 8759 |
| Total word count - document B | | | 0 |
| Total word count - documents A + B | | | 8759 |

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION string operation mutation checking and the string operator mutation itself are carried out with the LSE data structures, without retrieval of data values from the **data base** storage. After all string operators that can be mutated have been mutated, the assignment statement is ready for deferred **evaluation**, at which time the **data** values are **retrieved** from the **data base** storage and a conventional deferred **evaluation** scheme is **performed** on the mutated assignment **statement**. The LSE data structures are then deleted. Using LSE data structures for indirect processing of data further simplifies **data base** access operations.

In another aspect of the invention, the data manager mutates a LOB assignment statement by determining whether a length altering string operation is...

7/5,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00634889

EXPERT SYSTEM WITH FAST PATTERN MATCH DETERMINATION BY EQUIVALENCE CLASS
PROJECTION MEANS

EXPERTEN SYSTEM MIT SCHNELLEM PATTERN-MATCHING UNTER VERWENDUNG VON
AQUIVALENZ-KLASSEN

SYSTEME EXPERT AVEC DETERMINATION RAPIDE DE CONCORDANCE AVEC UN MODELE A
L'AIDE D'UN SYSTEME DE PROJECTION DE CLASSE D'EQUIVALENCE

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION, (313088), 146 Main Street, Maynard,
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YERAZUNIS, William, S., 193 Stevens Street, Marlboro, MA 01752, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Charig, Raymond Julian et al (79692), Eric Potter Clarkson, Park View
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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 616707 A1 940928 (Basic)

EP 616707 B1 990908
WO 9312482 930624

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 92906036 911209; WO 91US9205 911209
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): EP 92906036 911209; WO 91US9205 911209
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-009/44**

CITED REFERENCES (EP B):

PROCEEDINGS. 7TH IEEE CONFERENCE ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE vol. 19,
February 1991, LOS ALAMITOS, CA pages 76 - 80; D.N GORDIN:
'Set-oriented constructs for rule-based systems';

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Oppn None: 000823 B1 No opposition filed: 20000609
Application: 940928 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Lapse: 010321 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a
contracting state (Country, date): GB
19991209,
Examination: 940928 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
940308
Examination: 960626 A1 Date of despatch of first examination report:
960508
Change: 981202 A1 International patent classification (change)
Change: 981202 A1 Title of invention (German) (change)
Change: 981202 A1 Title of invention (English) (change)
Change: 981202 A1 Title of invention (French) (change)
Grant: 990908 B1 Granted patent
Change: 991201 B1 Legal representative(s) changed 19991012

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

| Available Text | Language | Update | Word Count |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| CLAIMS B | (English) | 9936 | 650 |
| CLAIMS B | (German) | 9936 | 580 |
| CLAIMS B | (French) | 9936 | 742 |
| SPEC B | (English) | 9936 | 9890 |
| Total word count - document A | | | 0 |
| Total word count - document B | | | 11862 |
| Total word count - documents A + B | | | 11862 |

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-009/44**

SPECIFICATION Background of the Invention

This invention relates to pattern matching, such as arises in complex
data base systems, and more specifically, in rule-based artificial
intelligence systems (i.e., so-called "expert systems") in which the
various conditions defined by the rules are structured as a network to
allow **efficient determination** of which **rules** are applicable to
data obtained by the system.

An expert system is based on a computer program which comprises a set
of rules and definitions of types of data that...

7/5,K/12 (Item 12 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00380178

Method and device for diagnosing bad performance in a computer system.

Verfahren und Vorrichtung, die schlechte Leistung eines Rechnersystemes
diagnostisiert.

Procede et dispositif pour diagnostiquer de mauvaises performance dans un
systeme de calculateur.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road,
Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)

INVENTOR:

Olsson, Jan Erik, Skanegatan 97, S-116 37 Stockholm, (SE)

. LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Burt, Roger James, Dr. et al (52152), IBM United Kingdom Limited
Intellectual Property Department Hursley Park, Winchester Hampshire
SO21 2JN, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 333689 A1 890920 (Basic)
EP 333689 B1 931229

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 89850087 890314;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): SE 881008 880318

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-011/34 ; G06F-011/22

CITED PATENTS (EP A): EP 259224 A; US 4590550 A; EP 257241 A

ABSTRACT EP 333689 A1

The present invention relates to an Expert System (ES) shell that diagnoses computer performance problems. The object of the invention is to present to a system programmer a set of possible diagnoses for a performance problem, including variables derived from measurement data that either favor or refute the diagnosis in question.

The system comprises a knowledge data base, and an 'inference engine' which analyzes data in relation to the knowledge in the KB, for producing a set of diagnoses one of which is selected as the most probable for the given measurement data.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 97

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 890920 A1 Published application (Alwith Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Change: 900228 A1 Representative (change)
Examination: 900321 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
900120
Examination: 920401 A1 Date of despatch of first examination report:
920219
Change: 930324 A1 Representative (change)
Grant: 931229 B1 Granted patent
Lapse: 950118 B1 Date of lapse of the European patent in a
Contracting State: FR 940520
Lapse: 970423 B1 Date of lapse of the European patent in a
Contracting State: DE 961203, FR 940520
Lapse: 970423 B1 Date of lapse of the European patent in a
Contracting State: DE 961203, FR 940520, GB
960314

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

| Available Text | Language | Update | Word Count |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| CLAIMS B | (English) | EPBBF1 | 1227 |
| CLAIMS B | (German) | EPBBF1 | 1187 |
| CLAIMS B | (French) | EPBBF1 | 1424 |
| SPEC B | (English) | EPBBF1 | 3976 |
| Total word count - document A | | | 0 |
| Total word count - document B | | | 7814 |
| Total word count - documents A + B | | | 7814 |

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-011/34 ...

... G06F-011/22

...CLAIMS assignable to the applicable diagnoses (AD) found in step d), and storing said diagnosis associated relations in a further memory element (R),
f) comparing said **diagnosis** associated relations (R) with said qualitative **data** (2), in order to find out whether one or more of said necessary but not sufficient conditions are met, whereby such conditions are selected as search roots and are stored in a sixth memory element (6) within said second partition of said knowledge data base (KB),
g) in a third partition of said knowledge **data base** containing diagnosis context independent cause-effect relations between the computer installation variables, stored in an eighth memory element (8), **searching** one or more relations between said **search** roots

(6) stored in step f) and said context independent cause-effect relations of the computer installation variables, and storing the found relations in an...

...relations of step g) with the qualitative data (2), whereby the matched qualitative data is stored in a seventh memory element (7) within said knowledge **data base** (KB),
i) comparing said matched qualitative stored data (7) and the search roots (6) of step f) with a set of evidence relations between the...

7/5,K/16 (Item 16 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00183226

A fast search processor and method for its use.

Schneller Recherchenprozessor und Verfahren für seine Benutzung.

Processeur de recherche rapide et methode pour son usage.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 222940 A1 870527 (Basic)
EP 222940 B1 920219

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 85307919 851031;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): EP 85307919 851031

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-015/40**

CITED PATENTS (EP A): GB 2156115 A; EP 84626 A; EP 54588 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP A):

COMPUTER, vol. 13, no. 1, January 1980, pages 26-40, IEEE, Long Beach,
CA, US; M.J. FOSTER et al.: "The design of special-purpose VLSI chips";

ABSTRACT EP 222940 A1

A special-purpose search processor, and a related method, for performing a variety of logically complex searches of a serial data stream in a highly concurrent fashion. The processor comprises a sequence of serially connected cells of identical construction, and the data stream is passed through the sequence of cells, each cell performing a logical operation based only on the data provided to it from the previous cell in the sequence. Each cell has a character register for data storage and a pattern register for storage of part of a search pattern. The contents of the two registers are compared in each cell, at each cycle of a clock used to propagate the data through the processor. Match indicators or match tolerance values are propagated through the processor on a match line, and match results emerge in synchronism with the data stream. Multiple match lines are employed in one preferred embodiment, to temporarily save, retrieve and exchange match tolerance values, in order to effect logically complex searches in a highly concurrent manner. Types of searches that may be performed include logical OR and AND searches, common-prefix OR searches, and searches involving variable-length and fixed-length don't-care strings, variable-length care strings, and negate strings.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 205

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 870527 A1 Published application (Alwith Search Report

;A2without Search Report)

Examination: 880113 A1 Date of filing of request for examination: 871030

Examination: 891018 A1 Date of despatch of first examination report: 890905

Grant: 920219 B1 Granted patent

Oppn None: 930210 B1 No opposition filed

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

| Available Text | Language | Update | Word Count |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| CLAIMS B | (English) | EPBBF1 | 2191 |
| CLAIMS B | (German) | EPBBF1 | 2039 |
| CLAIMS B | (French) | EPBBF1 | 2773 |
| SPEC B | (English) | EPBBF1 | 10394 |
| Total word count - document A | | | 0 |
| Total word count - document B | | | 17397 |
| Total word count - documents A + B | | | 17397 |

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-015/40

...SPECIFICATION Boolean algebra, is described in GB-A-2156115. This has a plurality of serially connected cells which hold a search pattern in pattern registers. A **test** stream is passed through the cells, and the presence or **not** of a **match** with the **search pattern** is indicated on a **match** line formed by serially connecting a delay element of each cell. At each cell there is logic for clearing the match line in the absence of a match between the **search** pattern and the test stream.

However there is still a need for an improved special-purpose processor that can perform a variety of search functions...

7/5,K/37 (Item 21 from file: 349)
 DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00835871 **Image available**

METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR IMAGE ANALYSIS
PROCEDES ET APPAREIL D'ANALYSE D'IMAGES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Inventor(s):

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Legal Representative:

JACKSON Robert J (et al) (agent), c/o Fish & Neave, 1251 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200169534 A2-A3 20010920 (WO 0169534)
 Application: WO 2001US7711 20010309 (PCT/WO US0107711)
 Priority Application: US 2000188398 20000310

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
 KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
 SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06T-007/00

International Patent Class: G06F-019/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 76940

English Abstract

Image analysis techniques may be provided. Location of objects in an image may be determined based on intensity characteristics of pixels in the image. Objects that have been located may be mapped to a source for the objects based for example, on a grid structure that may have been used to place the objects. Differential analysis of objects of two source materials in images may be determined based on aligned versions of the images. Filtering may be used to weigh pixel characteristics. Such object analysis techniques may have been encoded into a set of machine-executable instructions and stored on a machine-readable storage medium for use by equipment that is to perform the techniques.

French Abstract

Des techniques d'analyse d'images peuvent etre obtenues. L'emplacement d'objets dans une image peut etre determine sur la base de caracteristiques d'intensite de pixels dans l'image. Les objets ayant ete localises peuvent etre cartographies sur une source pour les objets bases, par exemple, sur une structure de grille pouvant avoir ete utilisee pour placer les objets. Une analyse differentielle d'objets de deux matieres de sources dans des images peut etre determinee sur la base de versions alignees des images. Un filtrage peut etre utilise pour ponderer des caracteristiques de pixels. Ces techniques d'analyse d'objets peuvent avoir ete codees en un jeu d'instructions executables en machine et stockees sur un support de stockage exploitable par machine et destine a etre utilise par un materiel executant les techniques.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010920 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Examination 20011213 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date
Search Rpt 20030501 Late publication of international search report
Republication 20030501 A3 With international search report.

International Patent Class: G06F-019/00

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... is centered on another one of the pixels.

79 A machine-readable storage medium encoded with a set of machine executable instructions for using image **analysis** equipment to **perform** a **method** for automatically **locating** spots in an **image** based on intensities of pixels in the image, comprising:
searching for a first pixel that has an intensity that is approximately above a threshold intensity;
determining that a part of a new spot is located at the first pixel in response to said **searching** ;
searching only nearest neighbors recursively starting from the first pixel to identify which ones of the pixels in the image are part of the new spot based on the threshold intensity; and
repeating said **searching** for a first pixel, said determining, and said **searching** to identify a high density array of spots in the image. 8

80 The machine-readable storage medium of claim 79 wherein said searching only...

...pixels that are part of the new spot.

84 A machine-readable storage medium encoded with a set of machine executable instructions for using image **analysis** equipment@ to **perform** a **method**

for automatically **locating** spots in an **image** based on intensities of pixels in the image, comprising:

searching serially for a first pixel that has an intensity that is approximately above a threshold intensity;

determining that part of a new spot is located at the first pixel in response to said

searching ; and

searching only nearest neighbors recursively starting from the first pixel to identify which ones of the pixels in the image are part of the new spot...a plurality of regions in the composite image.

119. A machine-readable storage medium encoded with a set of machine executable instructions for using image **analysis** equipment to **perform** a **method** for automatically **determining** where spots in an **image** are **located** based on intensities of a plurality of pixels in the image, comprising:
determining a threshold intensity for a particular image region based on intensities of...said determining, whether one of the spots. 0

125. A machine-readable storage medium encoded with a set of machine executable instructions for using image **analysis** equipment to **perform** a **method** for automatically **locating** spots in an **image** based on intensities of pixels in the image comprising:
determining an integrated intensity for each of a plurality of regions in the image;
sorting the...

...is approximately within the threshold range.

130. A method for automatically locating objects in an image based on intensities of pixels in the image, comprising:

searching for a first pixel that has an intensity that is approximately above a threshold intensity;

determining that a part of a new object is located at the first pixel in response to said

searching ; and

searching only nearest neighbors recursively starting from the first pixel to identify which ones of the pixels in the image are part of the new object...

7/5,K/46 (Item 30 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00778762 **Image available**

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SEARCHING AND INDEXING WORLD-WIDE-WEB PAGES

SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE RECHERCHE ET D'INDEXAGE DE PAGES WEB

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

2WRONGS COM INC, 6703 Wemberly Way, McLean, VA 22101, US, US (Residence),
US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

KILBERG Jonathan K, 6703 Wemberly Way, McLean, VA 22101, US,
SELINE Christopher E, 6703 Wemberly Way, McLean, VA 22101, US,

Legal Representative:

BEATON Glenn K (et al) (agent), Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, Suite 4100, 1801
California Street, Denver, CO 80202, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200111444 A2-A3 20010215 (WO 0111444)

Application: WO 2000US21770 20000809 (PCT/WO US0021770)

Priority Application: US 99371598 19990810
Designated States: AU CA GB JP
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-007/00**
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 5318

English Abstract

A system and **method** for indexing, **searching** and **performing** related operations on the Internet uses an automated browser (10) to **find** Internet web **pages** that are bookmark files (20). These may be identified by being of a particular type of file, such as a "NETSCAPE" bookmark file, or as being a list of URL's found outside the server where the bookmark resides, or otherwise. The web pages (30) corresponding to the URL's contained within the bookmark files (20) are parsed for relevant information and a **database** is constructed based thereon. Another **database** (40) may be constructed to associated categories contained within found bookmark files with URL's contained within the categories. The **databases** are **searched** by a user who inputs a **query**, and relevant URL's and other information is displayed.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un systeme et un procede d'indexage, de recherche et de realisation d'operations sur l'Internet, qui utilisent un navigateur automatise pour trouver des pages web sur l'Internet, lesquelles sont des fichiers privilegies. Ces pages peuvent etre identifiees par le fait qu'elles sont d'un type particulier, tel qu'un fichier privilegie <=NETSCAPE>=, ou par le fait qu'elles sont une liste d'un URL trouvee en dehors du serveur ou sont localises les fichiers privilegies, ou encore d'une facon differente. Les pages web correspondant a l'URL contenu dans les fichiers privilegies sont analysees en vue d'obtenir des informations pertinentes et on construit une base de donnees fondee sur ces dernieres. On peut construire une autre base de donnees destinee a des categories associees contenues dans des fichiers privilegies trouves dont l'URL est contenu dans ces categories. Un utilisateur recherche les bases de donnees en entrant une demande, et les URL pertinents et d'autres informations sont affiches.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010215 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Search Rpt 20010927 Late publication of international search report
Republication 20010927 A3 With international search report.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-007/00**

English Abstract

A system and **method** for indexing, **searching** and **performing** related operations on the Internet uses an automated browser (10) to **find** Internet web **pages** that are bookmark files (20). These may be identified by being of a particular type of file, such as a "NETSCAPE" bookmark file, or as...

...resides, or otherwise. The web pages (30) corresponding to the URL's contained within the bookmark files (20) are parsed for relevant information and a **database** is constructed based thereon. Another **database** (40) may be constructed to associated categories contained within found bookmark files with URL's contained within the categories. The **databases** are **searched** by a user who inputs a **query**, and relevant URL's and other information is displayed.

00741556

**MULTILEVEL IMAGE GRID DATA STRUCTURE AND IMAGE SEARCH METHOD USING THE SAME
STRUCTURE DE DONNEES DE GRILLE D'IMAGE A PLUSIEURS NIVEAUX ET PROCEDE DE
RECHERCHE D'IMAGE UTILISANT CETTE STRUCTURE**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

LG ELECTRONICS INC, 20, Yoido-dong, Yongdungpo-ku, Seoul 150-010, KR, KR
(Residence), KR (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

KIM Hyeon Jun, Hansin Life Apt., 109-302, Bundang-Dong, Bundang-Ku,
Sungnam, Kyungki-Do 463-030, KR

JUN Sung Bae, 804, Siheung 4-Dong, Siheung, Kumchun-ku, Seoul 153-034, KR

LEE Jin Soo, Samik Apt. 101-804, 573, Machun 2-Dong, Songpa-ku, Seoul
138-122, KR

Legal Representative:

PARK Jang Won, Park, Kim & Partner, Jewoo Building 4th floor 200,
Nonhyun-Dong, Kangnam-Ku, Seoul 135-010, KR

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200054181 A1 20000914 (WO 0054181)

Application: WO 2000KR70 20000128 (PCT/WO KR00000070)

Priority Application: KR 993184 19990201

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK

DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KZ LC LK LR LS

LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM

TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: Korean

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 4501

English Abstract

The present invention relates to an image search method capable of expressing one color feature related to a spatial color feature of a still image based on a multilevel image grid and similarity-based searching images using the thusly expressed multilevel image grid. In the present invention, hierarchical grids of different levels are generated with respect to one feature for thereby obtaining a data structure in which each cell corresponding to the grid is expressed based on a reliability on a region representative color and the region representative color, so that it is possible to fast and accurately search images with respect to a user's content-based query based on a cell matching of the same level as two image grids and different levels or a color local matching of the grid match.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un procede de recherche d'image capable d'exprimer une caracteristique de couleur se rapportant a une caracteristique de couleur spatiale d'une image fixe s'appuyant sur une grille d'image a plusieurs niveau et la recherche d'image a base de similitude par utilisation de la grille d'image multiniveau ainsi exprimee. En l'occurrence, on genere des grilles hierarchisees de differents niveaux par rapport a une caracteristique de facon a obtenir une structure de donnees dans laquelle chaque cellule correspondant a la grille s'exprime en fonction d'une fiabilite sur une couleur representative d'une region et la couleur representative de la region, si bien qu'il est possible de rechercher des images, rapidement et avec precision, en fonction d'une requete utilisateur a base de contenu, en s'appuyant sur une correspondance des cellules du meme niveau que deux grilles d'images et differents niveaux ou une correspondance locale des couleurs de la concordance en grille.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20000914 A1 With international search report.

Publication 20000914 A1 In English translation (filed in Korean).

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... Namely, the color region matching operation between the image grid levels(Exact scale matching) of the same size is performed based on a method for **searching** a color region of the same levels from a target image. The position is matched with the relative position based on the same image grid...

...of the color region is computed, and the position is matched with a translation position at the same level of the target image for thereby **computing** a similarity of the color region.

The color region **matching** operation between the different **image** grid levels(Inter-scale **matching**) is **performed** based on a **method** for **searching** the different level color regions among the target images, and a similarity of the color region of the same level is computed among the different...

7/5,K/53 (Item 37 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00554407 **Image available**

METHODS FOR SEARCHING A KNOWLEDGE BASE

PROCEDE DE RECHERCHE DANS UNE BASE DE CONNAISSANCES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

OBTEK L L C,

BENNETT Victor,

Inventor(s):

BENNETT Victor,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200017780 A1 20000330 (WO 0017780)

Application: WO 98US19724 19980921 (PCT/WO US9819724)

Priority Application: WO 98US19724 19980921

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES

FI GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW

MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN GH GM KE

LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR

GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 18292

English Abstract

A method and apparatus is provided for searching a knowledge base to determine whether a search object matches any of a plurality of knowledge base entries. When the knowledge base includes a partially matched entry, the group of partially matched entries (elements (3, 5, 7, 9, and 11) in the figure) is identified. Thereafter, at least one previously unselected search object bit is selected and examined to determine whether the group of partially matched entries includes a further matched entry the represents the same bit pattern in its bit that corresponds to the previously unselected search object bit and when it does not, the search is terminated indicating no match.

French Abstract

Cette invention concerne un procede et un appareil qui permettent

d'effectuer une recherche dans une base de connaissances, et de déterminer si l'objet de la recherche correspond à l'une ou l'autre des entrées de la base de connaissances. Lorsque la base de connaissances comprend une entrée correspondant partiellement, on identifie le groupe des entrées correspondant partiellement (Fig. 1, éléments 3, 5, 7, 9, 11). On sélectionne ensuite au moins un bit d'un objet de recherche qui n'a pas été sélectionné jusqu'alors, et on l'examine afin de déterminer si le groupe d'entrées correspondant partiellement comprend ou non une autre entrée correspondante qui possède le même diagramme binaire dans son bit qui correspond au bit de l'objet de recherche non sélectionné jusqu'alors. Si tel n'est pas le cas, la recherche se termine en indiquant l'absence de correspondance.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... the manner in which Don't Cares are implemented by the scattered memory access device.

-13

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The presel

,@invention is directed to a **method** and apparatus for **performing searches**, wherein each **search determines a match** or conflict between a **search object** and any of a plurality of entries in a knowledge base. The **searching** scheme of the present invention functions in many ways like a neural network and therefore, the manner in which it operates is described making reference...

7/5,K/56 (Item 40 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00526304 **Image available**

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SIMULTANEOUSLY ACCESSING A PLURALITY OF DISPERSED DATABASES

PROCEDE ET APPAREIL CORRESPONDANT PERMETTANT UN ACCES SIMULTANE A PLUSIEURS BASES DE DONNEES DISPERSEES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

CITIZEN 1 SOFTWARE INC,
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BONNEY Peter J R,
BARR Lynn W,

Inventor(s):

BRATSOS Timothy G,
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BARR Lynn W,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9957656 A1 19991111

Application: WO 99US9483 19990430 (PCT/WO US9909483)

Priority Application: US 9883856 19980501

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES

FI GB GE GH GM HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG

MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ

VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE

CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN

GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 3182

English Abstract

A method and apparatus for intelligent Internet searching (16), the apparatus residing as a software application on a user computer (the client) (12). A single subject database is stored on the client and accessed by the application. The majority of the single subject database content comprises a hierarchical listing of "hidden" web databases, all entries being organized by subject matter and each including a description of database content and search term entry interface customized for the particular database access page format. There are also entries in the database which provide an interface to search engines hosted at a dedicated search server. Each database is preferably updated at a regular interval, such as monthly or weekly, via remote download from a server on the WAN, or by other data transport means. A plurality of simultaneous hidden database searches may be performed by the application by linking the client to the appropriate database access pages on the network and forwarding the user desired search information. Search results are cached on the user computer for comparison to newly found search results, allowing for easy sorting of new and old data and differentiated display to the user. Desired keywords are preferably cached and shared among database search interfaces.

French Abstract

Cette invention a trait a un procede et a l'appareil correspondant de recherche intelligent dans l'Internet (16), cet appareil residant comme application logicielle dans un ordinateur utilisateur (le client) (12). Une base de donnees sujet unique est stockee dans l'ordinateur client est l'application y accede. La majeure partie du contenu de cette base de donnees comporte un listage hierarchique de bases de donnees cachees du Web, toutes les entrees etant organisees par domaine et chacune renfermant une description du contenu de la base de donnee et une interface d'entree de terme de recherche personnalisee pour le format de page d'accès de base de donnees particuliere. La base de donnees possede egalement des entrees qui assurent une interface avec les moteurs de recherche inclus dans un serveur de recherche specialise. Chaque base de donnee est, de preference, mise a jour a intervalles reguliers, mensuellement ou de facon hebdomadaire, par le biais d'un telechargement effectue par un serveur sur le reseau etendu ou par un autre moyen de transport de donnees. L'application est a meme d'executer plusieurs recherches de bases de donnees cachees en reliant le client aux pages d'accès de base de donnees appropriees sur le reseau et en transmettant a l'utilisateur l'information de recherche desiree. Les resultats de la recherche sont places dans l'antememoire de l'ordinateur utilisateur pour comparaison avec les resultats de recherche dernierelement trouves, ce qui facilite le tri des nouvelles et des anciennes donnees ainsi qu'un affichage differencie. Les mots-clefs desires sont, de preference, mis dans l'antememoire et partages entre les interfaces de recherche de base de donnees.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... Wide Web (the graphics-capable portion of the Internet), with uncounted millions of gigabytes of additional information stored in non-Web based, though Web accessible, **databases**. For the purpose of describing the present invention, information obtained through the Web, for example presented in Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML) and available at...

...a portal or doorway is found on the Web) is within the hidden or "invisible" web and is termed "indirectly accessible." While there are numerous **search** engines and "web crawlers" that may be used to **search** for directly available data on the visible web, there is presently no singular source for accessing the indirectly available information on the hidden web. The present invention addresses the need for an **efficient method of finding data** on a large scale WAN such as the Internet, including the visible and hidden portions of the World Wide Web, and the need to efficiently...

7/5,K/57 (Item 41 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00449236 **Image available**

SCOPE TESTING OF DOCUMENTS IN A SEARCH ENGINE

CONTROLE D'UNE CIBLE DE DOCUMENTS PAR UN MOTEUR D'INTERROGATION

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

MICROSOFT CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):

PELTONEN Kyle G,

RAJU Sitaram C V,

MILEWSKI Bartosz B,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9839700 A2 19980911

Application: WO 98US4568 19980306 (PCT/WO US9804568)

Priority Application: US 97813618 19970307

Designated States: DE GB JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT
SE

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

International Patent Class: **G06F-15:40**

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 10421

English Abstract

A method and mechanism for responding to a query in a hierarchically organized system of documents and folders. In response to the query, a set of documents is retrieved based on specified criteria. Only documents in that set which match a specified scope are returned in a result set. Scope testing is performed on each of the documents in the set by obtaining a document identifier of each document, and then using that document identifier to obtain a document identifier of the parent folder thereof. The document identifier (80) of the parent folder is used as a key to a data structure, which stores flags indicative of whether parent folders are in the specified scope. If the flag for a given parent folder indicates that the parent folder is in scope, the document having that parent is returned in the result set. If the flag indicates that the current document is not in scope, that document is not returned. If there was not an entry in the data structure for that key, prefix matching is performed on the parent folder to determine whether it is in scope. The parent folder scope information is then added to the data structure as a flag indexed by the document identifier of the parent folder.

French Abstract

Procede et mecanisme permettant de repondre a une interrogation dans un systeme de documents et de dossiers organise hierarchiquement. En reponse a l'interrogation, un ensemble de documents est extrait sur la base de criteres specifiques. Seuls les documents se trouvant dans cet ensemble et correspondant a une cible specifiee sont retournes dans un ensemble resultat. Le controle de la cible est effectuee sur chaque document de l'ensemble grace a l'obtention d'un identificateur de documents de chaque document et ensuite, par utilisation de cet identificateur de documents pour obtenir un identificateur de documents du dossier parent de ce document. L'identificateur de documents du dossier parent est utilise comme une cle a une structure de donnees qui enregistre des drapeaux qui indiquent si les dossiers parents se trouvent dans la cible specifiee. Si le drapeau, pour un dossier parent donne, indique que le dossier donne se trouve dans la cible, le document ayant ce parent est renvoye dans le jeu resultat. Si le drapeau indique que le document actuel ne se situe pas dans la cible, ce document n'est pas renvoye. S'il n'existait pas d'entree dans la structure de donnees pour cette cle, la correspondance prefixee est effectuee sur le dossier parent en vue de determiner si il se trouve dans la cible. Les informations relatives a la presence ou a

l'absence du dossier parent dans la cible sont alors ajoutées à la structure de données sous forme d'un drapeau indexé par l'identificateur de documents du dossier parent.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

International Patent Class: **G06F-15:40**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... query is being processed, the search engine searches the index to obtain the documents that match the specified restriction without respect to scope.

To scope **test**, the **search** engine performs a **string** comparison, known as prefix **matching**, on each of the **documents** as they are **retrieved** to **determine** which, if any, of those files are within the specified scope. Located files that have prefixes corresponding to those in the **query** specification are said to be "in scope." Properties of those matching files which are in scope are then returned in the result set.

However, string...

7/5,K/63 (Item 47 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00288763 **Image available**

SYSTEM FOR INDEXING AND RETRIEVING GRAPHIC AND SOUND DATA

SYSTEME D'INDEXATION ET D'EXTRACTION DE DONNEES GRAPHIQUES ET SONORES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

ONKOR LTD,

Inventor(s):

CANNON Thomas G,

DEHART Daniel L,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9506912 A1 19950309

Application: WO 94US9791 19940829 (PCT/WO US9409791)

Priority Application: US 93937 19930901

Designated States: AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK ES FI GB GE HU JP

KE KG KP KR KZ LK LT LU LV MD MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SI SK

TJ TT UA UZ VN KE MW SD AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-015/70**

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 6676

English Abstract

A system (1) for indexing and retrieving graphic and sound data ("entity data") employs a thesaurus (21) of descriptors (35) and equivalent words (e.g., synonyms, metonyms, foreign language equivalents, and misspellings) (23). The system (1) can be used, for example, to index and retrieve images, sounds, and related data for social expression cards, video segments, multimedia presentations, photographs, audio data, and the like. The thesaurus (21) is built by allowing the user to specify a number of descriptors (35) and equivalent words ("meaning referent sets") (23) for each entity data, incorporating these descriptors (35) and meaning referent sets (23) into the thesaurus (21), and linking the entity data to the meaning referent sets (23) in the thesaurus (21) by using entity identifiers (30). Entity data can then be retrieved by prompting the user to specify a list of descriptors (35), locating the descriptors (35) and any associated meaning referent sets (23) in the thesaurus (21), and retrieving entity data linked to these meaning

referent sets (23).

French Abstract

Un systeme (1) servant a indexer et a extraire des donnees graphiques et sonores ("donnees d'entite") utilise un thesaurus (21) de descripteurs (35) et de mots equivalents (par exemple, des synonymes, des metonymies, des equivalents en langue etrangere et des fautes d'orthographe) (23). Le systeme (1) peut s'utiliser, par exemple, afin d'indexer et d'extraire des images, des sons et des donnees relatives a des cartes de voeux, des segments video, des presentations sur supports multiples, des photographies, des donnees audio etc... Le thesaurus (21) est concu pour permettre a l'utilisateur de specifier plusieurs descripteurs (35) et mots equivalents ("ensemble de reference de sens") (23) pour chaque donnee d'entite, pour incorporer lesdits descripteurs (35) et lesdits ensembles de reference de sens (23) et pour relier les donnees d'entite auxdits ensembles (23) au moyen de l'utilisation d'identificateurs d'entite (30). On peut extraire ensuite des donnees d'entite en incitant l'utilisateur a specifier une liste de descripteurs (35), en localisant les descripteurs (35) et tout ensemble de reference de sens associe (23) dans le thesaurus (21) et en extrayant les donnees d'entite reliees auxdits ensembles de reference de sens.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-015/70

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... thumbnails") to be

retrieved and displayed by entering graphic data attributes in the form of a text description attached earlier to each graphic data item.

Searching for graphic data items by using more than one attribute or keyword typically requires the use of the logical or Boolean operators AND, OR, and...

...a method

to coordinate the storage and retrieval of information by using controlled vocabulary terms to link functions, Controlled keyword vocabularies are widely used in **information retrieval** systems used to **retrieve** text **documents**. Various **methods** to improve the **effectiveness** of such systems have been **evaluated** including the use of some type of thesaurus so the terminology of an indexer can be reconciled with that of a **searcher**, The ideal thesaurus for use in such a system is considered by some to be one containing any term applied by any user to an...a postage stamp or a rubber stamp, A number of computer-based systems for storing and retrieving related linguistic expressions (including synonyms) from a large **database** have been invented in the past, including the following.

Inventor Patent No. Issue Date

Squillante et al. 51007,019 Apr. 9. 1991

Kaji et al...

7/5,K/64 (Item 48 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00238218 **Image available**

A METHOD OF FAST PATTERN MATCH DETERMINATION BY EQUIVALENCE CLASS PROJECTION MEANS

PROCEDE DE DETERMINATION RAPIDE DE CONCORDANCE AVEC UN MODELE A L'AIDE D'UN SYSTEME DE PROJECTION DE CLASSE D'EQUIVALENCE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION,
KIRK Steven A,
BARABASH William,
YERAZUNIS William S,
Inventor(s):
KIRK Steven A,
BARABASH William,
YERAZUNIS William S,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9312482 A1 19930624
Application: WO 91US9205 19911209 (PCT/WO US9109205)
Priority Application: WO 91US9205 19911209
Designated States: AU CA JP KR US AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LU MC NL SE
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-009/44**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 10194

English Abstract

A pattern match method is the primary component of any rule-based inference engine or database search method. Equivalence class projection is used in a discrimination match network, such that only equivalence class tokens (and not working memory objects) are propagated down the network, then only the first object which is a member of any specific equivalence class will cause an actual propagation down through the net. Subsequent changes which are either the creation of new objects which are members of a known equivalence class or the removal of any object but the last member of that equivalence class can totally avoid propagation downward in that section of the discrimination network.

French Abstract

Un procede de concordance avec un modele represente l'element principal de tout procede de recherche de base de donnees ou de moteur d'inference fonde sur des regles. Dans un reseau de concordance de discrimination on utilise la projection de classe d'equivalence, de maniere qu'uniquement des jetons de classe d'equivalence (et non pas les objets dans la memoire de travail) se propagent dans le reseau, ensuite seulement le premier objet faisant partie d'une classe d'equivalence specifique peut provoquer la veritable propagation a travers le reseau. Des modifications ulterieures telles que la creation de nouveaux objets faisant partie d'une classe d'equivalence connue ou le retrait de n'importe quel objet a l'exception du dernier element de cette classe d'equivalence peuvent completement empecher la propagation descendante dans cette partie du reseau de discrimination.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-009/44**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... OF FAST PATTERN MATCH DETERMINATION BY EQUIVALENCE

CLASS PROJECTION MEANS

Background of the Invention

This invention relates to pattern matching, such as arises in complex **data base** systems, and more specifically, in rule-based artificial intelligence systems (i.e., so-called "expert systems") In which the various conditions defined by the rules are structured as a network to allow **efficient determination** of which **rules** are applicable to **data obtained** by the system,

An expert system is based on a computer program which comprises a set of rules and definitions of types of data that...

...as "inference". the system performs matching between conditions set forth in the set of rules and data elements of the defined types in a working **data base** that has been

obtained by the system from a user or from other **data bases** .

When a set of data elements satisfies the conditions in one or more of the rules, one of more of the satisfied rules are "fired..."

7/5,K/65 (Item 49 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00223848

RELATIONAL DATA BASE MEMORY UTILIZATION ANALYZER

ANALYSEUR D'UTILISATION DE MEMOIRE DE BASE DE DONNEES RELATIONNELLE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

BELL COMMUNICATIONS RESEARCH INC,

Inventor(s):

KAGAN Jeremy Simca,

LUTIN John Norman,

SANDERS Leo S,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9221090 A1 19921126

Application: WO 92US2354 19920324 (PCT/WO US9202354)

Priority Application: US 91187 19910524

Designated States: AT BE CA CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT JP LU MC NL SE

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-015/403**

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 15566

English Abstract

Methods and apparatus are set forth for identifying the actual population of data within computer memory (103-1, 103-2, 103-4, 103-N) utilized to support a relational data base, where memory is defined herein as being 'populated' if it is both allocated and actually filled with data. By identifying data population (thereby identifying unpopulated areas of memory versus simply making a determination of memory allocation without regard to how it is being used), utilities can be designed to recover memory resources, data base management techniques can be revised to more conservatively allocate memory, etc. Accordingly, memory resources can be more efficiently used and in certain instances the cost of adding memory to enhance a system can be delayed or eliminated.

French Abstract

L'invention decrit des procedes et un dispositif servant a identifier la population reelle de donnees a l'interieur d'une memoire d'ordinateur (103-1, 103-2, 103-4, 103-N) utilisee pour supporter une base de donnees relationnelle, ou la memoire est definie comme etant 'peuplee', si elle est a la fois attribuee et remplie reellement par des donnees. Au moyen de l'identification de la population de donnees (de ce fait, par identification de zones non peuplees de la memoire par rapport au simple etablisement de la determination de l'attribution), on peut concevoir des programmes utilitaires, afin de recuperer des ressources de memoire, on peut reviser des techniques de gestion de base de donnees, afin d'attribuer la memoire de facon plus productive, etc. De cette facon on peut utiliser plus efficacement les ressources de la memoire et, dans certains cas, on peut retarder ou eliminer les couts occasionnes par une memoire supplementaire servant a l'extension d'unteme.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-015/403**

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

1* A method for performing relational **data base** memory utilization analysis, comprising the steps of:

- (a) selecting a set of **data base** files to be analyzed;
- (b) specifying a set of relations located within said set of **data base** files for which memory utilization information is to be determined; and
- (c) determining tuple usage for each relation in said set of relations.

2e A...

...does not have a data page structure that includes a status bit map.

suBsTnTEWET

"9W

pcr/US92/02354 5

4* A method for performing relational **data base** memory utilization analysis, comprising the steps of:

- (a) selecting a set of **data base** files to be analyzed;
- (b) specifying a set of relations located within said set of **data base** files for which memory utilization information is to be determined;
- (c) determining which of the relations in said set of relations has a data page...comprising the steps of:

- (a) transforming tuple usage information, for each relation in said set of relations and for each file in said set of **data base** files, into a set of signals indicating memory population; and
- (b) outputting said set of signals indicating memory population to thereby provide an analysis of **data base** memory utilization.

9* A method as set forth in claim 8 wherein said relational **data base** memory is included in a set of Office Dependent Data (ODD) files created by a telephone switching system.

10a A method as set forth in...

...tuple in each relation.

11e A method for identifying the actual population of data within computer system memory utilized to support a set of relational **data bases**, comprising the steps of:

- (a) creating a list of files, wherein the set of files on said list constitute a preselected subset of said set of **data bases** and further wherein each file on said list contains a preselected set of relations to be analyzed;
- (b) creating a list of said preselected set...tuple on each data page in each such relation.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

13* A method as set forth in claim 12 wherein said set of relational **data bases** is included in Office Dependent Data (ODD) files created by a telephone switching system that includes an administrative module, a communications module and a set...

...file to provide an error

indication whenever the page identifier for a given page is outside the range of the switch module within which the **page** is properly **located**.

19* A **method** for **performing** memory population **analysis** on a relational **data base**, wherein the contents of said **data base** include a first set of relations each having an associated status bit map for indicating tuple usage within a given relation, and a second set...

...that does not maintain

an associated bit map, comprising the steps of:

- (a) inputting, to a digital computer having access to the contents of said **data base**, a first set of signals specifying the relations to be analyzed;

oil

VWMTITUTF- RwrRT

(b) inputting, to said digital computer. a Second set of signals...tuples within each such relation by directly analyzing the contents of each tuple.

"ET

SU%= MOLM

21* A method for analyzing a set of relational **data bases** that are stored in the memory of a set of switch modules included in a telephone switching system, wherein said set of relational **data bases** comprise static protected Office Dependent Data (ODD) that is classified as non-redundant if required for call processing based on special features and services required...

...next ODD file on said

list of ODD files as the ODD file to be analyzed
if any such files remain and terminating the
relational **data base** analysis if no further ODD
files remain to be processed.
SUBSTITUTE SIFqEeT

22 A method as set forth in claim 21 wherein said memory population...

7/5,K/66 (Item 50 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00174902 **Image available**

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR RETRIEVING INFORMATION FROM A PLURALITY OF DATABASES
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE SERVANT A EXTRAIRE DES INFORMATIONS DE PLUSIEURS BASES
DE DONNEES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

TELEBASE SYSTEMS INC,

Inventor(s):

MEYER Daniel E,

KOLLIN Richard P,

FRANCIS Gerald A,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9008360 A1 19900726

Application: WO 90US37 19900109 (PCT/WO US9000037)

Priority Application: US 89146 19890112

Designated States: AT AU BB BE BF BG BJ BR CA CF CG CH CM DE DK DK ES FI FR

GA GB HU IT JP KP KR LK LU MC MG ML MR MW NL NO RO SD SE SN SU TD TG

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-015/403**

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 12012

English Abstract

This invention enables a user (5) to obtain information from a large number of commercial databases (20-24). In practicing the invention, the user (5) selects an area of interest (40) and enters a search request (42). The search request (42) includes at least one word for which the user (5) desires to search. In one embodiment of the invention, the system selects a set of at least two databases (two of 20-24), automatically executes the search request (46) in each database, and presents the results to the user (5, 48). In another aspect of the invention, the user (5) selects a database directly, and employs a set of standardized commands (see figure 4) for any database selected. The system translates these standardized commands into the equivalent commands recognized by each database, without the intervention or knowledge of the user (5). The user (5) can thus communicate with a variety of databases (20-24) using the same command set (see figure 4). In another embodiment, the invention guides the user (4) in reformulating a search which retrieved either no documents or too many documents. The

invention also includes a method of determining which of the retrieved documents are likely to be the most relevant.

French Abstract

La presente invention permet a un utilisateur (5) d'obtenir des informations a partir d'un grand nombre de bases de donnees commerciales (20-24). En appliquant la presente invention, l'utilisateur (5) selectionne une zone d'interet (40) et introduit une demande de recherche (42). La demande de recherche (42) contient au moins un mot que l'utilisateur (5) desire rechercher. Dans un premier mode de realisation de la presente invention, le systeme selectionne un groupe d'au moins deux bases de donnees (deux parmi les bases 20 a 24), execute automatiquement la demande de recherche (46) dans chaque base de donnees et presente les resultats a l'utilisateur (5, 48). Dans une variante de la presente invention, l'utilisateur (5) selectionne une base de donnees directement et utilise un groupe d'ordres standardises (voir figure 4) pour n'importe quelle base de donnees selectionnee. Le systeme traduit ces ordres standardises en ordres equivalents reconnus par chaque base de donnees, sans intervention ou connaissance de la part de l'utilisateur (5). L'utilisateur (5) peut ainsi communiquer avec une variete de bases de donnees (20-24), en utilisant le meme groupe d'ordres (voir figure 4). Dans un autre mode de realisation, l'invention guide l'utilisateur a reformuler une recherche qui soit n'a extrait aucun document soit a extrait trop de documents. La presente invention se rapporte egalement a un procede permettant de determiner lesquels parmi les documents extraits sont susceptibles d'etre les plus pertinents.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-015/403**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... such as by
imposing more stringent field or proximity restrictions on portions of the search request.

The invention also includes a system and method for **determining** which **retrieved documents** are likely to be the most relevant, This **method** is **performed** without browsing through the actual documents, In stead, the system considers, for example, the fields in which the **search**

terms were found. Thus, if a **search** term is found in the title of the document, it is likely that the document is more relevant than if the
SUBSTITUTE SHEET
term appeared...

?

17/5,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01423409

Systems and methods for representing variable-length digit strings and for providing high-performance search operations

Sytemen und Verfahren zum Representieren von Ziffernfolgen variabler Lange und zum Bereitstellen eines Hochleistungssuchvorgangs

Systemes et procedes pour representer des chaines de chiffres a longueur variable et pour permettre une operation de recherche de haute performance

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Raviant Networks, (3903860), 11400 Tomahawk Creek Parkway, Suite 310,
Leawood, KS 66211, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Salge, Jason M., 14066 W. 148th Terrace, Olathe, Kansas 66062, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Tonhardt, Marion, Dr. (69411), Forrester & Boehmert, Pettenkoferstrasse
20-22, 80336 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1202164 A2 020502 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2001124696 011016;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 240071 P 001016; US 287013 P 010430; US 888433
010626

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-007/22 ; G06F-017/30**

ABSTRACT EP 1202164 A2

Systems and methods providing high performance data manipulation and searching using a novel data structure for storing data values. The data structure includes a length value in combination with a digit-string data value. The combined length and data value can be stored in a data structure that may be sorted according to standard sorting techniques. When a set of data structures is sorted, the resulting order of the data values can be employed to increase performance of the data engine. In one embodiment, the length value is stored in the end portion of the data structure and in another embodiment, the length portion is stored in the beginning portion of the data structure. Range-based searches and ambiguity checking operations are also presented herein.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 124

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 6A

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 020502 A2 Published application without search report

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

| Available Text | Language | Update | Word Count |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| CLAIMS A | (English) | 200218 | 4145 |
| SPEC A | (English) | 200218 | 8704 |
| Total word count - document A | | | 12849 |
| Total word count - document B | | | 0 |
| Total word count - documents A + B | | | 12849 |

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-007/22 ...**

... G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention provide systems and methods for construction and execution of computing engines for processing and storing variable-length digit string **data** and **matching** presented values against designated ranges of values, while providing: (1) **efficient** storage of digit **strings**, (2) rapid editing of digit strings, and (3) rapid **searching** of tables indexed by such digit strings. Embodiments of the present invention provide systems and methods

for efficient representation of digit strings, such as for...

17/5,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01319477

Method and apparatus for processing electronic documents

Methode und Vorrichtung zur Verarbeitung elektronischer Dokumente

Methode et appareil pour le traitement de documents electroniques

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

SER Solutions, Inc, (4474360), Loudoun Tech Center 21680 Ridgetop Circle,
Dulles, VA 20166, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)

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RUJAN, Pal, Blumenstrasse 9, 26121 Oldenburg, (DE)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Betten & Resch (101031), Postfach 10 02 51, 80076 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1128278 A1 010829 (Basic)

EP 1128278 B1 030917

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000103810 000223;

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; ES; FR; GB; IT

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

CITED PATENTS (EP B): US 5191525 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP B):

SAIGA H., ET AL.: "An OCR System for Business Cards" PROC. OF THE 2ND
INT. CONF. ON DOCUMENT ANALYSIS AND RECOGNITION, 20 - 22 October 1993,
pages 802-805, XP002142832

JUNLIANG XUE ET AL.: "Destination Address Block Location on Handwritten
Chinese Envelope" PROC. OF THE 5TH INT. CONF. ON DOCUMENT ANALYSIS AND
RECOGNITION, 20 - 22 September 1999, pages 737-740, XP002142833;

ABSTRACT EP 1128278 A1

A computer-implemented method of generating an input to be used by a
classifying apparatus based on an electronic document comprising a
plurality of elements, said method comprising: analyzing said electronic
document to obtain one or more of said elements together with information
about their corresponding position in said document; generating an
electronic layout document to be used as said input of said classifying
apparatus, said electronic layout document comprising: a representation
of a plurality of said elements obtained in said analyzing step together
with information representing their absolute and/or relative position in
said electronic document.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 97

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 5A

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 010829 A1 Published application with search report

Examination: 020508 A1 Date of request for examination: 20020227

Examination: 020703 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20020523

Assignee: 030827 A1 Transfer of rights to new applicant: SER
Solutions, Inc (4474360) Loudoun Tech Center
21680 Ridgetop Circle Dulles, VA 20166 US

Grant: 030917 B1 Granted patent

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

| Available Text | Language | Update | Word Count |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| CLAIMS A | (English) | 200135 | 1378 |
| CLAIMS B | (English) | 200338 | 1400 |
| CLAIMS B | (German) | 200338 | 1376 |
| CLAIMS B | (French) | 200338 | 1710 |
| SPEC A | (English) | 200135 | 8289 |
| SPEC B | (English) | 200338 | 8456 |
| Total word count - document A | | | 9669 |

Total word count - document B 12942
Total word count - documents A + B 22611
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...CLAIMS further comprises one or more of the following:

- searching for elements in said document which match a certain format criterion;
- searching for words in said document which match a certain string comparison criterion;
- performing a fault tolerant word search ;
- performing a search for an element which has a predefined relative position with respect to a found candidate;
- performing a database search for searching elements searcher searching for elements in said document which match a certain format criterion;
- a word searcher searching for words in said document which match a certain string comparison criterion;
- a word searcher performing a fault tolerant word search ;
- an element searcher performing a search for an element which has a predefined relative position with respect to a found candidate;
- a database searcher performing...

...CLAIMS said step of searching candidates further comprises one or more of the following:

- searching for elements in said document which match a certain format criterion;
- searching for words in said document which match a certain string comparison criterion;
- performing a fault tolerant word search ;
- performing a search for an element which has a predefined relative position with respect to a found candidate;
- performing a database search for searching elements...the following:
- an element searcher searching for elements in said document which match a certain format criterion;
- a word searcher searching for words in said document which match a certain string comparison criterion;
- a word searcher performing a fault tolerant word search ;
- an element searcher performing a search for an element which has a predefined relative position with respect to a found candidate;
- a database searcher performing...

17/5,K/13 (Item 13 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01092039

Method of and apparatus for retrieving information and storage medium
Verfahren und Vorrichtung zum Wiederauffinden von Information und
entsprechendes Speichermedium
Methode et appareil de recouvrement d'informations et medium de stockage
associe

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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Business Park South, Oxford OX4 2RU, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 959420 A2 991124 (Basic)
EP 959420 A3 020515
EP 959420 B1 031008

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99303848 990518;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): GB 9810795 980520

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30
CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 838765 A
CITED REFERENCES (EP B):

HULL D A ET AL: "QUERYING ACROSS LANGUAGES: A DICTIONARY-BASED APPROACH TO MULTILINGUAL INFORMATION RETRIEVAL" PROCEEDINGS OF THE 19TH. ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL ACM SIGIR CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN INFORMATION RETRIEVAL. ZURICH, AUG. 18 - 22, 1996, PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL ACM SIGIR CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN INFORMATI, vol. CONF. 19, 18 August 1996 (1996-08-18), pages 49-57, XP000788309 ISBN: 0-89791-792-8

BALLESTEROS L ET AL: "PHRASAL TRANSLATION AND QUERY EXPANSION TECHNIQUES FOR CROSS- LANGUAGE INFORMATION RETRIEVAL" PROCEEDINGS OF THE 20TH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL ACM-SIGIR CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN INFORMATION RETRIEVAL. PHILADELPHIA, PA, JULY 27 - 31, 1997, ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL ACM-SIGIR CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN INFORMATION RETRIEV, 27 July 1997 (1997-07-27), pages 84-91, XP000782005 ISBN: 0-89791-836-3;

ABSTRACT EP 959420 A2

A technique is provided for retrieving information from a plurality of documents (1) in a target language using a query (11) in a source language. The query (11) is converted into the target language using a multilingual resource (21-29). A query in the target language is formulated (30) from the translated terms of the source language query and is applied (31) to an information management system (31). When matches are found between the query and the contents of documents in the information management system (31), each document or a part thereof is converted (33) back into the source language using the same multilingual resource.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 105

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 3

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Search Report: 020515 A3 Separate publication of the search report

Application: 991124 A2 Published application without search report

Grant: 031008 B1 Granted patent

Examination: 021120 A2 Date of request for examination: 20020924

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

| Available Text | Language | Update | Word Count |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| CLAIMS A | (English) | 199947 | 778 |
| CLAIMS B | (English) | 200341 | 977 |
| CLAIMS B | (German) | 200341 | 911 |
| CLAIMS B | (French) | 200341 | 1031 |
| SPEC A | (English) | 199947 | 4507 |
| SPEC B | (English) | 200341 | 4713 |
| Total word count - document A | | | 5286 |
| Total word count - document B | | | 7632 |
| Total word count - documents A + B | | | 12918 |

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION searching by character strings for useful documents or files and selecting the most appropriate translation environment (such as a glosser or machine translation system) for **located documents** on the basis of the character **string**. Any translation which occurs is **performed** exclusively on **located documents** by the most appropriate translation environment for the subject matter as identified by the character string.

WO 97/18516 is specifically concerned with translating Web...

...SPECIFICATION such techniques.

GB 2 320 773 relates to an automatic translation technique which is principally intended for use on the Internet. It is based on **searching** by character strings for useful documents or files and selecting the most

appropriate translation environment (such as a multilingual resource or machine translation system) for **located documents** on the basis of the character **string**. Any translation which occurs is **performed** exclusively on **located documents** by the most appropriate translation environment for the subject matter as identified by the character string.

WO 97/18516 is specifically concerned with translating Web...

17/5,K/14 (Item 14 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00901401

Method and system for locating and sampling of data in parallel processing systems

Verfahren und System zum Orten und Probenentnehmen in einem parallelen Verarbeitungssystem

Methode et systeme pour situer et echantillonner des donnees dans un systeme de traitement parallele

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road, Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Bird, Colin L., 32 Reynolds Road, Fair Oak, Eastleigh, Hampshire SO50 7NA, (GB)

Wallis, Graham D., 4 Itchen Close, West Wellow, Hampshire SO51 6GX, (GB)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Jennings, Michael John (80331), IBM United Kingdom Limited, Intellectual Property Department, Hursley Park, Winchester, Hampshire SO21 2JN, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 822504 A2 980204 (Basic)

EP 822504 A3 020508

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97305495 970723;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): GB 9616092 960731

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-017/30**

ABSTRACT EP 822504 A2

Provided is a method for reproducible sampling of data items of a dataset which is shared across a plurality of nodes of a parallel data processing system.

In data mining of large databases, segmentation of the database is often necessary either to obtain a summary of the database or prior to an operation such as link analysis. A sample of data records are taken to create an initial segmentation model. The records of this sample and the initial model created from them can be critical to the results of the data mining process, and the initial model may not be reproducible unless the same sampling of data records is repeatable. Reproducible sampling is enabled without polling of all nodes to locate particular records, by providing each node with a small number of control parameters which describe the particular partitioning of the dataset and so enable computing of the location of a data record to allow for changes to the partitioning. The invention is applicable to other sampling methods.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 169

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 6

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Search Report: 020508 A3 Separate publication of the search report

Application: 980204 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report ;A2without Search Report)

Withdrawal: 030813 A2 Date application deemed withdrawn: 20021109

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

| Available Text | Language | Update | Word Count |
|----------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| CLAIMS A | (English) | 9806 | 706 |

SPEC A (English) 9806 5868
Total word count - document A 6574
Total word count - document B 0
Total word count - documents A + B 6574

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION specific sequence and performing operations on the selected data, while ensuring adequate coverage of the data on each of the nodes, then a fast and **efficient method** is required for locating the required **data** items.

One possible method of **locating** specific **data** items within a dataset which is shared across multiple nodes involves polling of all the individual nodes. A first node (generally a controller node) sends a **query** to all nodes to determine which has, say, item number 15 of the set of data items. One of the nodes should reply with a...

17/5,K/17 (Item 17 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00754016

Non-literal textual search using fuzzy finite non-deterministic automata
Nicht wortgetreue Textauffindung mit vagen, nicht-deterministischen,
endlichen Zustandsautomaten

Recherche de texte non-litterale avec des automates vagues
non-deterministiques a etats finis

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

CANON KABUSHIKI KAISHA, (542361), 30-2, 3-chome, Shimomaruko, Ohta-ku,
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California 94041, (US)

Garland, Harry T., 27555 Purissima Road, Los Altos Hills, California
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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 709788 A1 960501 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 95307602 951025;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 330968 941028

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT EP 709788 A1

Method and system for selectively retrieving information contained in a stored document set using a metric-based or "fuzzy" finite-state non-deterministic automaton. An automaton is constructed (501) corresponding to a text string query, text strings are read (502) from storage and corresponding dissimilarity values are generated (505). Those strings resulting in values less than a given threshold are recorded (508) and listed for the user. Dissimilarity values are determined based on penalties associated with missing characters, extra characters, incorrect characters, and other differences between the text string query and a text string read from storage. (see image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 116

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 960501 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Examination: 961106 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
960911

Examination: 990818 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 19990701

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

| Available Text | Language | Update | Word Count |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| CLAIMS A | (English) | EPAB96 | 689 |
| SPEC A | (English) | EPAB96 | 14938 |
| Total word count - document A | | | 15627 |
| Total word count - document B | | | 0 |
| Total word count - documents A + B | | | 15627 |

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION document text string in coordination with the application of other rules to create a text string that matches the pattern specified by the text string **query**, **k** is the number of rules, **w(sub(n))** is the non-negative weight assigned to each **rule**, and the minimization is **performed** over all possible sequences of **rule** applications that could **successfully** convert the **document** text **string** to **match** the pattern of the text string **query**.

The first set of rules stored in memory 106 is a set of manipulations that may be considered in the aggregate to modify the document...

17/5,K/20 (Item 20 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00602441

Method for resolution of natural-language queries against full-text databases

Verfahren, um natursprachliche Abfragen von Textdatenbanken zu lösen

Procede pour resoudre des demandes en langage naturel dans des bases de donnees de textes

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

CONQUEST SOFTWARE INC., (1713100), 9700 Patuxent Woods Drive, Suite 140, Columbia, Maryland MD-21046, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

Addison, Edwin R. Conquest Software Inc., 9700 Patuxent Woods Drive, Suite 140,, Columbia, Maryland MD-21046, (US)

Blair, Arden S. Conquest Software Inc., 9700 Patuxent Woods Drive, Suite 140,, Columbia, Maryland MD-21046, (US)

Nelson, Paul E. Conquest Software Inc., 9700 Patuxent Woods Drive, Suite 140,, Columbia, Maryland MD-21046, (US)

Schwartz, Thomas Conquest Software Inc., 9700 Patuxent Woods Drive, Suite 140, Columbia, Maryland MD-21046, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Goodman, Christopher (31122), Eric Potter Clarkson, Park View House, 58 The Ropewalk, Nottingham NG1 5DD, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 597630 A1 940518 (Basic)

EP 597630 B1 020731

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 93308829 931104;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 970718 921104

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/27 ; G06F-017/30

CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 494573 A; US 4849898 A; US 5056021 A

ABSTRACT EP 597630 A1

The method of the present invention combines concept searching, document ranking, high speed and efficiency, browsing capabilities, "intelligent" hypertext, document routing, and summarization (machine abstracting) in an easy-to-use implementation. The method of the present invention also offers Boolean and statistical query options. The method of the present invention is based upon "concept indexing" (an index of "word senses" rather than just words.) It builds its concept index from a "semantic network" of word relationships with word definitions drawn from one or more standard human-language dictionaries. During query, users may select the meaning of a word from the dictionary during query construction, or may allow the method to disambiguate words based on

semantic and statistical evidence of meaning. This results in a measurable improvement in precision and recall. Results of searching are retrieved and displayed in ranked order. The ranking process is more sophisticated than prior art systems providing ranking because it takes linguistics and concepts, as well as statistics into account. (see image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 168

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Change: 001129 A1 International Patent Classification changed: 20001013

Application: 940518 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report ;A2without Search Report)

Lapse: 030730 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): AT 20020731, CH 20020731, LI 20020731, GR 20020731, NL 20020731, PT 20021112, SE 20021031,

Lapse: 030528 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): GR 20020731, NL 20020731, PT 20021112, SE 20021031,

Lapse: 030219 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): NL 20020731, SE 20021031,

Grant: 020731 B1 Granted patent

Change: 001213 A1 International Patent Classification changed: 20001026

Lapse: 030115 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): SE 20021031,

Lapse: 030514 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): GR 20020731, NL 20020731, SE 20021031,

Oppn None: 030723 B1 No opposition filed: 20030506

Examination: 981111 A1 Date of despatch of first examination report: 980928

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

| Available Text | Language | Update | Word Count |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| CLAIMS B | (English) | 200231 | 1139 |
| CLAIMS B | (German) | 200231 | 1201 |
| CLAIMS B | (French) | 200231 | 1291 |
| SPEC B | (English) | 200231 | 11289 |
| Total word count - document A | | | 0 |
| Total word count - document B | | | 14920 |
| Total word count - documents A +B | | | 14920 |

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/27 ...

... G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION is that speed and accuracy go hand in hand rather than compete during the retrieval. By integrating the ranking rules with the document indexes, the **method** of the present invention can **efficiently search** for the best **matching document**, even when the request contains dozens of **search** terms. The net effect is the nearly instant and accurate response to the user before all the **searching** is complete.

This substantially reduces the response time to the user and presents the best or approximately the best document first, not just any document

...

00466307

Character string retrieving system and method

System und Verfahren zum Abruf von Zeichenreihen

Systeme et methode de recouvrement pour des suites de caracteres

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 468402 A2 920129 (Basic)
EP 468402 A3 930929
EP 468402 B1 000510

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 91112240 910722;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 90193014 900723

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-017/30**

CITED REFERENCES (EP A):

COMPUTER DESIGN vol. 24, no. 5, May 1985, LITTLETON, MASSACHUSETTS US
pages 163 - 169 R.E. KIMBRELL 'State machines find the pattern';

CITED REFERENCES (EP B):

COMPUTER DESIGN vol. 24, no. 5, May 1985, LITTLETON, MASSACHUSETTS US
pages 163 - 169 R.E. KIMBRELL 'State machines find the pattern';

ABSTRACT EP 468402 A2

A compact character string retrieving system (1) capable of producing correctly the result of matching (205) without omission even upon occurrence of multiple matching (306) in which a plurality of search terms are matched for one character string (at 280) by a finite automaton. A destination state for transition brought about by a trailing character of the search term is newly created instead of an initial state. A transition table storage (220) stores the destination state. On the basis of the source state number and a specified pattern character code, the destination state number is read out from the state transition table storage (220). When the state number read out represents the destination state of the transition brought about by the trailing character of the specified pattern character string, an identifier thereof is outputted. The identifiers of the search terms matched are each represented by one bit information, and a group of corresponding flags is stored in one slot. Multiple matching (280) can be performed without omission. The character string retrieving system is implemented in a reduced size. (see image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 185

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Grant: 000510 B1 Granted patent
Application: 920129 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Oppn None: 010502 B1 No opposition filed: 20010213
Search Report: 930929 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report
Change: 930929 A2 Obligatory supplementary classification
(change)

Examination: 931201 A2 Date of filing of request for examination: 931004
 Examination: 970709 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report: 970522
 Change: 990721 A2 International patent classification (change)
 LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
 FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

| Available Text | Language | Update | Word Count |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| CLAIMS B | (English) | 200019 | 2941 |
| CLAIMS B | (German) | 200019 | 2144 |
| CLAIMS B | (French) | 200019 | 3835 |
| SPEC B | (English) | 200019 | 25786 |
| Total word count - document A | | | 0 |
| Total word count - document B | | | 34706 |
| Total word count - documents A + B | | | 34706 |

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...CLAIMS said state number read-out means (250) represents the destination state number for the trailing character, said character string identifying means (261) assigns one bit **information** to the result of **matching performed** on said **search character string**, wherein a matching identifying flag for identifying said **search character string** is outputted in dependence on the bit position of said one bit information.

4. A system according to claim 1, further comprising: multiple...

17/5,K/52 (Item 19 from file: 349)
 DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00876825 **Image available**

DISTRIBUTED SEARCH SYSTEM AND METHOD
SYSTEME DE RECHERCHE REPARTIE ET PROCEDE

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Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200210981 A2 20020207 (WO 0210981)
 Application: WO 2001US21650 20010710 (PCT/WO US0121650)
 Priority Application: US 2000221546 20000728

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
 CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
 KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
 SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
 (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
 (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
 (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
 (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 10220

English Abstract

A method and system for providing distributing a query to devices on a communications network, such as servers on the internet, using an

application that can survey a subscriber's server that can include text documents and databases, and use the formatting information and data from the survey to create at least one dictionary customized to the subscriber's data sources. A user seeking information can initiate a search or query from an initiating device using keywords, natural language terms, connectors, expressions, etc., and the query can be transmitted to various subscriber customized dictionaries. The customized dictionaries can customize the query based on respective subscriber databases and text documents, text search engines, etc., to produce and customized query result. The query results can be filtered and integrated for presentation to the initiating device. Search results can be customized using user preference of profile information.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un procede et un systeme permettant de distribuer une demande a des dispositifs de reseau de communication, tels que des serveurs sur Internet, par l'utilisation d'une application qui peut sonder un serveur d'abonne pouvant comprendre des documents texte et des bases de donnees. Ce systeme utilise ces donnees et informations de formatage en provenance du serveur pour creer au moins un dictionnaire individualise avec les sources de donnees de l'abonne. Un utilisateur qui recherche des informations peut lancer une recherche ou une demande a partir d'un dispositif de lancement par mots cle, par termes de langage naturel, par connecteurs, par expressions etc., et cette demande peut etre transmise a divers dictionnaires individualises d'abonne. Ces dictionnaires individualises peuvent individualiser la demande fondee sur des bases de donnees et des documents texte d'abonne respectifs, des moteurs de recherche de texte, etc., de facon a produire et individualiser un resultat de demande. Les resultats de demande peuvent etre filters et integres en vue d'une presentation au dispositif de lancement. On peut individualiser les resultats de recherche en utilisant une preference de l'utilisateur ou une information de profil utilisateur.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020207 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20020404 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

DISTRIBUTED SEARCH SYSTEM AND METHOD
BACKGROUND

(1) Field

The systems and methods relate generally to **search** systems and **methods**, and more particularly to **efficiently locating** and accessing **information** across a communications network such as the internet.

(2) Description of Related Art

The internet provides a single conduit to reach a supplier of a...

17/5,K/53 (Item 20 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00876824 **Image available**

CONCEPT-BASED SEARCH AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM

SYSTEME DE RECHERCHE ET D'EXTRACTION BASE CONCEPTS

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200210980 A1 20020207 (WO 0210980)

Application: WO 2001US18836 20010611 (PCT/WO US0118836)

Priority Application: US 2000627295 20000727

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IN IS JP KE KG KP KR

KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE

SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

International Patent Class: G06F-017/00 ; G06F-017/27

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 17473

English Abstract

A concept-based indexing and search system (100) indexes collections of documents (180) with ontology-based predicate structures (120, 140) through automated and/or human-assisted methods. The system extracts the concepts behind user queries to return only those documents that match those concepts. The concept based search and retrieval system comprehends the intent behind a query from a user, and returns results matching that intent. The system can perform off-line searches for unanswered user queries and notify the user when a match is found.

French Abstract

Ce systeme d'indexation et de recherche (100), base concepts, repertoire des collections de documents (180) au moyen de structures de predicats basees ontologie (120, 140), et par le biais de procedes automatiques et/ou assistes par l'homme. Ce systeme extrait les concepts caches derriere les demandes utilisateur, de maniere a ne renvoyer que les documents qui correspondent a ces concepts. Ce systeme de recherche et d'extraction, base concepts, apprehende l'intention cachee derriere une demande emanant d'un utilisateur et renvoie les resultats correspondant a cette intention. Ce systeme peut executer des recherches hors ligne pour des demandes utilisateur n'ayant pas encore recu de reponse et informe l'utilisateur lorsqu'une correspondance a ete trouvee.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020207 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20021205 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

International Patent Class: G06F-017/00 ...

... G06F-017/27

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

1 A method of performing concept-based **searching** of text documents comprising the steps of transforming said text documents into predicate structures to form predicate libraries of said documents; inputting a natural language **query** ; creating a **query** predicate structure representing logical relationships between an argument; matching said **query** predicate structure to said document predicate structures in said predicate libraries; and presenting said **matched** predicate structures from said text **documents**

2 A **method** of **performing** concept-based **searching** of text documents as recited in claim 1, wherein said predicate is one of a verb and a preposition.

3 A method of performing concept...

17/5,K/60 (Item 27 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00829878 **Image available**

METHOD OF OBTAINING DATA FROM AN INFORMATION NETWORK

PROCEDE PERMETTANT D'OBTENIR DES DONNEES D'UN RESEAU D'INFORMATIONS

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200163428 A1 20010830 (WO 0163428)

Application: WO 2001US5599 20010221 (PCT/WO US0105599)

Priority Application: US 2000512755 20000225

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DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ

LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-015/04**

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 15564

English Abstract

A user of an information network (Fig 1) is provided with information contained within at least one of plurality of network sites (24) in view of a user search criteria by searching a database (20) that is populated with a plurality of other search criteria provided by other network users and a plurality of search strategies. Each of the search strategies

includes information regarding network sites likely to contain information relevant to the other search criteria. The other search criteria within the database are linked with the search strategies. At least one search strategy is selected from the database based upon the user's search criteria. The search strategy is executed and the results are provided to the user in one embodiment, users can employ software agents (22) to assist in searching, collecting and reporting on data in accordance with the user's specified criteria.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede fournissant, a un utilisateur de reseau d'informations, des informations contenues dans au moins une pluralite de sites de reseaux (24) en fonction d'un critere de recherche d'utilisateur. Le procede consiste a fournir une base de donnees (20) renfermant une pluralite d'autres criteres de recherche fournis par d'autres utilisateurs de reseaux, et une pluralite de strategies de recherche. Chaque strategie de recherche comprend des informations relatives aux sites de reseaux contenant eventuellement des informations correspondant aux autres criteres de recherche. Les autres criteres de recherche de la base de donnees sont lies aux strategies de recherche. On selectionne au moins une strategie de recherche dans la base de donnees renfermant les criteres de recherche d'utilisateurs. On execute ladite strategie de recherche et, selon un mode de realisation, les resultats sont fournis a l'utilisateur. Les utilisateurs peuvent utiliser des agents logiciels (22) pour les assister dans leur recherche, collecter des donnees, et fournir un compte rendu de donnees en fonction des criteres specifies par l'utilisateur.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010830 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20011206 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-015/04**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... a search conducted by a party, would remain unknown to the party unless the search engine search process is repeated.

Hence, those concerned with obtaining **information located** within an **information network** have long felt the need for a **method of efficiently** and actively **searching** the network for information in response to a **search criteria**. The need has also been long felt for a method of **searching** a network without requiring the continued participation of the party on whose behalf the **search** is being conducted. The present invention clearly fulfills these needs and others.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Briefly, and in general terms, the present invention is...

17/5,K/62 (Item 29 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00821289

A SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MATCHING REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION WITH SOURCES THEREOF

SYSTEME ET PROCEDE PERMETTANT D'ASSOCIER DES DEMANDES D'INFORMATIONS AUX SOURCES DE CES DERNIERES

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HOCHBERG Assaf, Neuron Ltd., Rival Street 7, 67778 Tel-Aviv, IL, IL
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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200153970 A2 20010726 (WO 0153970)

Application: WO 2001IB268 20010124 (PCT/WO IB0100268)

Priority Application: US 2000177355 20000124

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ

DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ

LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/00**

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 11715

English Abstract

A platform for mass information exchange by building a content rich virtual community that enables information to be exchanged by matching information seekers with information sources within a chat oriented environment. More specifically, a user searching for specific information is matched with a person who can provide the information or with an automated information channel. The user inputs a query into the system wherein the query is parsed and compared to a database of profiles defining a person or automated information channel as a source of information. When a match is made between a query and a source, the query is transmitted to the identified source. The source then provides a response to the query to the user. The system allows users to reach realms of personal knowledge repositories never before available by accessing the knowledge contained in another's mind, not merely the knowledge physically placed on the Internet.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne une plate-forme permettant un échange d'informations en masse par la construction d'une communauté virtuelle riche en contenu qui permette l'échange d'informations par l'association de chercheurs d'informations à des sources d'informations dans un environnement de forum de discussion. Plus spécialement, un utilisateur recherchant une information spécifique est associé à une personne pouvant fournir l'information, ou à un canal d'informations automatisé. L'utilisateur introduit une demande dans le système dans lequel elle est analysée et comparée à une base de données de profils définissant une personne ou un canal d'informations automatisé, tel qu'une source d'informations. Lorsqu'une association est effectuée entre une demande et une source, la demande est transmise à la source identifiée. La source fournit ensuite une réponse à la demande de l'utilisateur. Le système permet à des utilisateurs d'accéder à des connaissances personnelles qui n'avaient, jusqu'alors, jamais été disponibles, en accédant aux connaissances contenues dans l'esprit d'une autre personne, et non plus simplement aux connaissances physiquement introduites sur Internet.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010726 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/00**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... matrix ensures that every possibility for matching a term to an individuals' profile thus matching an information seeker with an information source is exploited by **searching** the intersection of each row and column for a specified keyword. For example, the system of the present invention **searches** for a match between the keyword "Super Bowl" and the profiles contained in the **database**. Namely, the matching process will begin in the A1 cell of the matrices wherein the actual **query** term filtered from the user's question is matched against the profile categories. If a match is made, the system will forward the user's question to the source of **information** associate with the **matching profile**. The matching process will continue **performing searches** among the intersecting cells of the matrices. For example, when the matching
40
process encounters cell B4 the expansion terms will be matched against the information contained in the profile descriptions. In this case, the matching process may be **searching** or attempting to match numerous terms as a result of the functional step of the expansion process. Thus, the matching process may be **searching** for a profile description that pertains to football, sports, NFL or football (American).

As results are returned, the results from each cell searching process are...

17/5,K/65 (Item 32 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00803547 **Image available**

METHOD FOR IDENTIFYING UNIQUE ENTITIES IN DISPARATE DATA FILES
PROCEDE PERMETTANT D'IDENTIFIER DES ENTITES UNIQUES DANS DES FICHIERS DE
DONNEES DISPARATES

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Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200137097 A1 20010525 (WO 0137097)

Application: WO 2000US31399 20001115 (PCT/WO US0031399)

Priority Application: US 99165621 19991115

Designated States: AE AL AU BA BB BG BR BZ CA CN CZ DZ EE GE GH GM HR HU ID
IL IN IS JP KP KR LC LK LR LT LV MA MG MK MN MX MZ NO NZ PL RO SG SI SK
SL TR TT TZ UA US UZ VN YU ZA

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-012/00**

International Patent Class: **G06F-007/36**

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 3717

English Abstract

This invention relates to a method of matching computer-based records
(301) for identifying unique entities (303) both within and between

disparate data files. This method of record-linkage has particular utility in the fields of epidemiology and health services research.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un procede permettant d'apparier des enregistrements informatiques (301) afin d'identifier des entites uniques (303) tant a l'interieur de fichiers de donnees disparates qu'entre ceux-ci. Le procede d'appariement d'enregistrements de l'invention est particulierement utile dans le domaine de l'epidemiologie et de la recherche sur les services de sante.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010525 A1 With international search report.

Publication 20010525 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

Examination 20010927 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-012/00**

International Patent Class: **G06F-007/36**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... marriages, census results and others apparently linking some sources, to sustain his familial studies of deafness (Bruce, 1973; Bell, 1906). For many applications involving multiple **databases**, enough information is present to allow an accurate human judgement about whether a record from one source refers to the same case as a record from other sources. However, this is an extremely time-consuming, error-prone, and unreliable method except for small data sets. Computer **methods** are necessary to **perform** this task for a **record matching** exercise to be cost effective.

- I

Summary of the Invention

The present invention is a computer-implemented system and method for creating a universal identifier...

17/5,K/68 (Item 35 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00788779 **Image available**

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PERFORMING SIMILARITY SEARCHING

SYSTEME ET TECHNIQUE DE RECHERCHE PAR SIMILITUDE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

INFOGLIDE CORPORATION, 11100 Metric Blvd., Suite 750, Austin, TX 78758,
US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states
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Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200122287 A1 20010329 (WO 0122287)

Application: WO 2000US25836 20000919 (PCT/WO US0025836)

Priority Application: US 99401101 19990922

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK
LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK
SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 16398

English Abstract

A computer implemented method for detecting and scoring similarities between documents in a source database (23) and a search criteria (15). It uses a hierarchy of parent and child categories to be searched, linking each child category with its parent category. Source database (23) documents are converted into hierarchical database documents (24) having parent and child objects with data values organized using the hierarchy of parent and child categories to be searched.

French Abstract

Cette invention concerne une technique informatique de detection et de notation de similitudes entre des documents dans une base de donnees source (23) ainsi que des criteres de recherche (15). Cette technique fait intervenir une hierarchie de categories mere et fille a etudier en reliant chaque categorie fille a sa categorie mere. Des documents de la base de donnees source (23) sont convertis en documents (24) de base de donnees hierarchique qui comportent des objets mere avec des valeurs de donnees agencees au moyen de la hierarchie de categories mere et fille a examiner.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010329 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20010802 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... user interface.

48 The method of claim 44 wherein the scoring method is algorithmic.

49 The method of claim 44 wherein the scoring method generates **search** criteria values and compares the data values to the **search** criteria values and if a match occurs, a number is saved in a score buffer for the **data** value that represents a **match** .

50 The **method** of claim 20 further comprising **performing** cross **database** **searching** using the same schema and **query** , repeating claim 20, steps a through d for each of N number of source **databases** and allowing a user to view a result for each **database** .

51 The method of claim 50 further comprising displaying the search criteria and the results for the N source databases on a user's computer
...

00543712

METHOD OF PERFORMING A SLIDING WINDOW SEARCH

PROCEDE DE RECHERCHE A FENETRE GLISSANTE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

NEO-CORE LLC,
BRANDIN Christopher Lockton,
MOORE Robert Lewis,

Inventor(s):

BRANDIN Christopher Lockton,
MOORE Robert Lewis,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200007085 A2 20000210 (WO 0007085)

Application: WO 99US17240 19990729 (PCT/WO US9917240)

Priority Application: US 9894968 19980731; US 99334043 19990615

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB

GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ

PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN GH GM KE LS MW SD

SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR

IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-007/02**

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 6966

English Abstract

A method of performing a sliding window search includes the steps of :
creating an associative database of a plurality of data strings (42),
receiving a first window of a data block (44), iconizing the first window
of the data block to form a first icon (46), determining if the first
icon has a match in the associative database (48), determining a first
byte icon of a first byte of data in the first window (50), executing an
icon shift function to form a shifted first byte icon, (52) exclusive
ORing the shifted first byte icon with the first icon to form a seed icon
(54), determining a second icon for a second window using the seed icon
and transforming a new byte of data onto the seed icon (56), and
determining if the second icon has a match in the associative database
(58).

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un procede de recherche a fenetre
glissante qui consiste (a) a creer une base de donnees associative d'une
pluralite de chaines de donnees, (b) a recevoir une premiere fenetre sur
un bloc de donnees, (c) a iconiser la premiere fenetre du bloc de donnees
afin de former une premiere icone, (d) a determiner si la premiere icone
possede une correspondance dans la base de donnees associative, (e) a
determiner une premiere icone de bit d'un premier bit de donnees dans la
premiere fenetre, (f) a executer une fonction de decalage d'icone afin de
former un premier icone de bit decale, (g) a effectuer un OU exclusif
entre l'icone de premier bit decale et la premiere icone afin de former
une icone semence, (h) a determiner une seconde icone pour une seconde
fenetrier a l'aide de l'icone semence et a transformer un nouveau bit de
donnees sur l'icone semence, et (i) a determiner si la seconde icone
possede une correspondance dans la base de donnees associative.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-007/02**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... as searching for a single three byte string of data.

This is because each new data string just represents a different
entry in the associative **database** 26. Whereas standard compare
functions would have to **perform** a comparison for each data **string**
being **searched** . Thus this invention is particularly helpful where

numerous **data** strings need to be **matched** .

Often the **data** strings for which we are **searching** have differing lengths. In one embodiment this is handled by defining a separate window **search** size (e.g., W2-, 24). The two or more window sizes operate completely independently as described above. In another embodiment, the associative **database** 26 contains a qualified match for a first portion of each the data strings that are longer than the window length. Note in this case the window length (window size) is selected to be equal to the shortest data string being **searched** . When the process encounters a qualified match, two alternative implementations are possible.

In one implementation, there is a pointer 34 associated with the qualified match...

17/5,K/76 (Item 43 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00441825 **Image available**

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ACCESSING ON-LINE STORES
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL PERMETTANT D'ACCEDER A DES BOUTIQUES EN DIRECT
Patent Applicant/Assignee:

THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,

Inventor(s):

DOORENBOS Robert B,
ETZIONI Oren,
WELD Daniel S,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9832289 A2 19980723

Application: WO 98US771 19980116 (PCT/WO US9800771)

Priority Application: US 9735623 19970117

Designated States: JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 14116

English Abstract

This invention provides a computer-implemented agent (5) that assists a user (1) in accessing network linked (4 and 6) on-line stores (7). In one aspect, the invention is a method for intelligently routing a user query to on-line stores (7) relevant to that query, extracting relevant data fields from received responses, and intelligently presenting the extracted data in order of estimated interest. In another aspect, the system of this invention implements one or more steps of the method in a centralized or distributed manner on one or more network linked computers (4 and 6). Further, this invention provides a novel heuristically guided process by which the agent is capable of automatically acquiring sufficient information on the characteristics of on-line stores (7) for it to access and shop at those stores.

French Abstract

l'invention concerne un agent informatise qui aide un utilisateur a acceder a des boutiques en direct reliees a un reseau. Un aspect de cette invention concerne un procede qui permet d'acheminer intelligemment une demande d'utilisateur jusqu'a des boutiques en direct propre a la demande; d'extraire les domaines de donnees pertinents a partir des reponses recues et de presenter de maniere intelligente les donnees extraites par ordre d'interet estime. Un autre aspect de cette invention concerne le systeme de l'invention qui met en oeuvre une ou plusieurs etapes du procede de maniere centralisee ou decentralisee sur un ou plusieurs ordinateurs relies a un reseau. Cette invention concerne egalement un nouveau processus guide de maniere heuristique qui permet a l'agent d'acquies automatiquement des informations suffisantes

concernant les caracteristiques des boutiques reseoutees en direct pour qu'il puisse acceder a ces memes boutiques et y faire ses achats.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Detailed Description

... typically takes 515 minutes-per vendor.

5o4o SHOPPING AT ON-LINE STORES

TABLE 2 - A VENDOR DESCRIPTION

The URL of a page containing a product **search** form, and optionally an encoding of the preferred **search** form on this page

Pairs of strings, each pair being an attribute name and a field name, for mapping of product

query attributes to fields of that form, Strings used by parsing functions for extracting product data from pages returned from the on-line store by matching portions of the returned pages, including

A string that matches a unique portion of a **search** failure page (e,g,, "Product not found"),

Header and trailer strings that **match** mere header and trailer formatting **information** used in **search success pages** .

An abstract format **string** that **matches** the components of product descriptions in **search** success pages and is used to extract information from those descriptions.

The output of the first learning phase is an on-line store description, which...

Claim

... the other string of each said pair

being the name of a fill-in field of said product query form;

C. a second string for **matching** product **search** failure

20 **pages** from said on-line store;

d, a third **string** for **matching** header **information** on **successful** product **search** pages from said on-line store;

e, a fourth string for matching trailer information of said successful product **search** pages; and

f, a fifth string for **matching** and extracting product **information** from said **successful** product **search** pages, said fifth **string** representing the abstract format of said product information,

30 15, The method of claim 14 further comprising prior to said step of fetching the additional...

...of:

a. fetching a plurality of pages from an on-line store without a current on-line store description;

b, selecting a plurality of candidate **query** forms from 35 said plurality of pages;

C, for each candidate **query** form determining a mapping of product attributes to fill-in fields of each candidat@e

46

query form, **querying** said on-line store with said **query** form filled-in with dummy products and with popular products to further determine said first, second, third, fourth, and fifth strings and said plurality of pairs of strings, and 5 estimating ranking of the **query** success of this **query** form; and

d, selecting the candidate **query** form and associated strings and pairs of strings with the highest ranking as the on-line store description; and

16 The method of claim 15...

17/5,K/81 (Item 48 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00122435

PARALLEL TEXT MATCHING METHODS AND APPARATUS

APPAREIL ET PROCEDES PARALLELES DE DETERMINATION DE CONCORDANCES DE TEXTES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

Inventor(s):

FREEMAN Martin,

LEVY Leon Sholom,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 8500681 A1 19850214

Application: WO 84US883 19840611 (PCT/WO US8400883)

Priority Application: US 83330 19830726

Designated States: AT AU BE CH DE FR GB JP LU NL SE

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-015/40**

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 6072

English Abstract

Pattern-matching circuitry which permits the simultaneous or near simultaneous matching of entire lines of text to a regular expression test pattern. The circuitry comprises: a plurality of symbol recognition cells (21-23) means for applying each one of said symbol signals (Ii - In) to a respective one of said cells, means (24) for sequentially applying each of said pattern test signals to all of said cells, and, means (26) for detecting the sequential appearance of said pattern test signals in successive ones of said cells. In one embodiment the symbol recognition cells are variants of asynchronous finite state machines.

French Abstract

Un circuit de determination de concordances de modeles permet la determination simultanee ou quasi-simultanee de concordances de lignes entieres de texte avec un modele de test d'expressions courantes. Le circuit comprend une pluralite de cellules de reconnaissance de symboles (21, 23), des moyens d'application de chaque signal de symboles (Ii-In) a une cellule respective de reconnaissance, des moyens (24) pour appliquer sequentiellement chacun de ces signaux de test de modele a toutes ces cellules et des moyens (26) de detection de l'apparition sequentielle de ces signaux de test de modele dans des cellules successives. Dans un mode de realisation, les cellules de reconnaissance de symboles sont des variantes de machines asynchrones d'etat fini.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-015/40**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... time, there has been a steady shift from such primarily arithmetic applications to a heavy dependence on symbolic computation typified by document preparation and text **searching**, often as part of so-called "office automation" systems. However, the basic architecture of computers has not been dramatically affected by this change in applications...

...remain essentially serial machines

with elaborate arithmetic capabilities and therefore do not provide efficient non@numeric computation, Fundamental process used in office automation systems is **searching** through lines of text for given words, phrases, or sentences. This pattern-matching is particularly vital to locating pertinent information in large masses of textual data available in machine-readable form# i.e., in large **data bases** . Indeed,, the well being of the information age is heavily dependent on fast and **efficient methods of locating pertinent information** in large collections of such information. Again, however, the traditional design of general purpose digital computers, as essentially arithmetic, serial machines, has not lent itself to fast and efficient pattern- **searching** . indeed, because of the large volume of data which must be processed in a serial manner, many data retrieval problems become uneconomical; extensive indexing schemes are resorted to in 'O

T101t;

order to limit the field of **search** .

File 8: Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2003/Sep W4
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File 35: Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2003/Sep
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 202: Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs. 1966-2003/Sep 16
(c) 2003 EBSCO Publishing
File 65: Inside Conferences 1993-2003/Oct W1
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File 2: INSPEC 1969-2003/Sep W4
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File 233: Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2003/Jul
(c) 2003, EBSCO Pub.
File 94: JICST-EPlus 1985-2003/Oct W1
(c) 2003 Japan Science and Tech Corp (JST)
File 603: Newspaper Abstracts 1984-1988
(c) 2001 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 483: Newspaper Abs Daily 1986-2003/Oct 08
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 6: NTIS 1964-2003/Oct W2
(c) 2003 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File 144: Pascal 1973-2003/Sep W4
(c) 2003 INIST/CNRS
File 434: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File 34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2003/Oct W1
(c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info
File 99: Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/Sep
(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
File 583: Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
(c) 2002 The Gale Group
File 266: FEDRIP 2003/Aug
Comp & dist by NTIS, Intl Copyright All Rights Res
File 95: TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2003/Sep W3
(c) 2003 FIZ TECHNIK
File 438: Library Lit. & Info. Science 1984-2003/Sep
(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co

| Set | Items | Description |
|-----|---------|---|
| S1 | 906018 | (PERFORM? OR PROFICIEN? OR EFFECTIV? OR EFFICIEN? OR SUCCE- SS?) (5N) (RULE? ? OR TEMPLATE? ? OR STRATEG? OR FILTER? ? OR P- LAN OR PLANS OR POLICY OR POLICIES OR PROFILE? ? OR METHOD? OR EXPRESSION? ? OR STATEMENT? ? OR PHRASE? ? OR STRING? ?) |
| S2 | 46149 | (PERFORM? OR PROFICIEN? OR EFFECTIV? OR EFFICIEN? OR SUCCE- SS?) (5N) (SEARCH OR QUERY OR QUERIES) |
| S3 | 584268 | (MATCH??? OR LOCATE? ? OR LOCATING OR FIND??? OR RETRIEV? - OR OBTAIN?) (5N) (RECORD? ? OR DOCUMENT? ? OR FILE? ? OR PAGE? ? OR WEBPAGE? ? OR SITE? ? OR WEBSITE? ? OR HIT? ? OR URL? ? OR RESOURCE() LOCATOR? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR DATA) |
| S4 | 451049 | (MATCH??? OR LOCATE? ? OR LOCATING OR FIND??? OR RETRIEV? - OR OBTAIN?) (5N) (IMAGE? ? OR PICTURE? ? OR PHOTO? ? OR PHOTOGR- APH? ? OR CLIP? ? OR INFORMATION OR ARTICLE? ?) |
| S5 | 1336461 | DATABASE? ? OR DATA() BASE? ? OR REPOSITOR??? OR SEARCH??? - OR QUERY??? OR QUERIE? ? |
| S6 | 2506 | S1(5N) S3: S4(5N) (MEASUR? OR ASSESS? OR EVALUAT? OR ANALYZ? - OR ANALYS? OR CHECK??? OR GAUG??? OR DETERMIN? OR STATISTIC? - OR ESTIMAT??? OR TEST??? OR CALCULAT? OR ASCERTAIN? OR FIND??? OR COMPUTE OR COMPUTES OR COMPUTED OR COMPUTING) |
| S7 | 623 | S5 AND S6 |
| S8 | 885 | S2(5N) S3: S4(5N) (MEASUR? OR ASSESS? OR EVALUAT? OR ANALYZ? - OR ANALYS? OR CHECK??? OR GAUG??? OR DETERMIN? OR STATISTIC? - OR ESTIMAT??? OR TEST??? OR CALCULAT? OR ASCERTAIN? OR FIND??? OR COMPUTE OR COMPUTES OR COMPUTED OR COMPUTING) |
| S9 | 283 | S8 AND (DATABASE? ? OR DATA() BASE? ? OR REPOSITOR???) |
| S10 | 345 | S7 AND (DATABASE? ? OR DATA() BASE? ? OR REPOSITOR???) |
| S11 | 159 | S10 AND (SEARCH??? OR QUERY??? OR QUERIE? ?) |
| S12 | 124264 | (MATCH??? OR LOCATE? ? OR LOCATING OR FIND???) (5N) (RECORD? ? OR DOCUMENT? ? OR FILE? ? OR PAGE? ? OR WEBPAGE? ? OR SITE? ? OR WEBSITE? ? OR HIT? ? OR URL? ? OR RESOURCE() LOCATOR? ? OR |

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|---|
| | | OBJECT? ? OR DATA) |
| S13 | 69013 | (MATCH??? OR LOCATE? ? OR LOCATING OR FIND???) (5N) (IMAGE? ? OR PICTURE? ? OR PHOTO? ? OR PHOTOGRAPH? ? OR CLIP? ? OR INF- ORMATION OR ARTICLE? ?) |
| S14 | 1043 | S1(5N)S12:S13 |
| S15 | 287 | S14 AND S5 |
| S16 | 138 | S14 AND (DATABASE? ? OR DATA()BASE? ? OR REPOSITOR???) |
| S17 | 78 | S16 AND (SEARCH??? OR QUERY??? OR QUERIE? ?) |
| S18 | 53 | RD (unique items) |
| S19 | 37 | S18 NOT PY=2001:2003 |
| S20 | 302 | S2(5N)S12:S13 |
| S21 | 100 | S20 AND (DATABASE? ? OR DATA()BASE? ? OR REPOSITOR???) |
| S22 | 69 | RD (unique items) |
| S23 | 51 | S22 NOT PY=2001:2003 |
| S24 | 43 | S23 NOT S19 |

19/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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05484018 E.I. No: EIP00025039041

Title: Object based image retrieval through learning from user search patterns and profiles

Author: Xu, Yaowu; Saber, Eli; Murat Tekalp, A.

Corporate Source: Univ of Rochester, Rochester, NY, USA

Conference Title: Proceedings of the 2000 'Storage and Retrieval for Media Databases 2000'

Conference Location: San Jose, CA, USA Conference Date: 19000126-19000128

Sponsor: IS and T; SPIE

E.I. Conference No.: 56354

Source: Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering v 3972 2000. p 234-239

Publication Year: 2000

CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 0004W1

Abstract: In this paper, we propose a self-learning content-based image indexing and retrieval system. Our system employs a hierarchical content representation (consisting of objects and regions) and a hierarchical content **matching method** for **effective** and **efficient image** /object retrieval. The 'learning' behavior is enabled by our proposed hierarchical content representation which allows easy storage of combinations of regions that have resulted in successful matches to objects of interest as determined by user **search** patterns and profiles. The learning step effectively performs an automatic analysis of **database** images into meaningful objects given certain user **search** patterns and interest profiles. The advantages of the proposed hierarchical content representation and 'learning' schemes are demonstrated on a collection of car and face images, where the significant improvements in **search** and retrieval speed are described both theoretically and experimentally.
(Author abstract) 13 Refs.

Descriptors: Information retrieval systems; Indexing (of information); **Database** systems; Learning systems

Identifiers: Self-learning content-based image indexing and retrieval systems; Hierarchical content description

Classification Codes:

903.3 (Information Retrieval & Use); 723.5 (Computer Applications); 903.1 (Information Sources & Analysis); 723.3 (Database Systems); 723.4 (Artificial Intelligence)

903 (Information Science); 723 (Computer Software)

90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

19/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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05299719 E.I. No: EIP99064700814

Title: Location hashing: an efficient indexing method for locating object queries in image databases

Author: Syeda-Mahmood, Tanveer

Corporate Source: IBM Almaden Research Cent, San Jose, CA, USA

Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1999 7th Conference of the Storage and Retrieval for Image and Video Databases VII

Conference Location: San Jose, Ca, USA Conference Date: 19990126-19990129

Sponsor: IS and T; SPIE

E.I. Conference No.: 55094

Source: Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering v 3656 1999. p 366-378

Publication Year: 1999

CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 9908W1

Abstract: **Queries** referring to content embedded within images are an essential component of content-based **search**, browse, or summarize operations in image **databases**. Localization of such **queries** under changes in appearance, occlusions and background clutter, is a difficult problem, for which current spatial access structures in **databases** are not suitable. In this paper we present a new method of indexing image **databases** called location hashing that uses a special data structure called the location hash tree (LHT) for organizing feature information from images of a **database**. Location hashing is based on the principle of geometric hashing and determines simultaneously, the relevant images in the **database** and the regions within them that are most likely to contain a 2d pattern **query** without incurring detailed **search** of either. The location hash tree being a red-black tree, allows for efficient **search** for candidate locations using pose-invariant feature information derived from the **query**. (Author abstract) 21 Refs.

Descriptors: **Database** systems; Image processing; Indexing (of information); Data structures; Computational geometry; Two dimensional; Online **searching**

Identifiers: Location hash tree; Location hashing; Image **databases**

Classification Codes:

723.3 (Database Systems); 723.2 (Data Processing); 903.1 (Information Sources & Analysis); 723.5 (Computer Applications)

723 (Computer Software); 903 (Information Science)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING)

19/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)

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04423883 E.I. No: EIP96063215282

Title: **Design of large intelligent image database systems**

Author: Huang, P.W.; Jean, Y.R.

Corporate Source: Natl Chung-Hsing Univ, Taichung, Taiwan

Source: International Journal of Intelligent Systems v 11 n 6 Jun 1996. p 347-365

Publication Year: 1996

CODEN: IJISED ISSN: 0884-8173

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: A; (Applications); X; (Experimental)

Journal Announcement: 9608W2

Abstract: Image knowledge structure and an access method for retrieving images are two of the most important problems in the design of large intelligent image **data base** systems. In this article, we present a software architecture which utilizes an image knowledge structure, called 2D C** plus -string, as the theoretical basis for intelligent image **data base** systems. Our architecture also provides an **efficient** access **method** to quickly **locate** the desired **images** by pruning a large percentage of nonpromising iconic indices represented by 2D C** plus -strings. The 2D C** plus -string spatial knowledge representation makes the image **data base** system become more intelligent, while the access method supports effective image retrieval from a large image **data base** without degrading the system's overall performance. Experimental results show that our access method is flexible enough to adapt to the change of image **data base** and very efficient in reducing the number of **searches** in similarity retrieval. (Author abstract) 11 Refs.

Descriptors: **Database** systems; Computer aided software engineering; Knowledge representation; Image processing; Information retrieval; Object oriented programming; Indexing (of information)

Identifiers: Large intelligent image **database** systems; Image knowledge structure; Image retrieval; Iconic indices representation

Classification Codes:

723.3 (Database Systems); 723.5 (Computer Applications); 721.1 (Computer Theory, Includes Formal Logic, Automata Theory, Switching Theory,

Programming Theory); 723.2 (Data Processing); 903.3 (Information Retrieval & Use); 723.1 (Computer Programming)
723 (Computer Software); 721 (Computer Circuits & Logic Elements); 903 (Information Science)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING)

19/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R)File 8: Ei Compendex(R)

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04366698 E.I. No: EIP95122937589

Title: Object recognition by multiresolutional template matching

Author: Prasad, Lakshman; Rao, Ramana L.

Corporate Source: Los Alamos Natl. Lab., Los Alamos, NM, USA

Conference Title: Digital Image Storage and Archiving Systems

Conference Location: Philadelphia, PA, USA Conference Date:

19951025-19951026

Sponsor: SPIE - Int Soc for Opt Engineering, Bellingham, WA USA

E.I. Conference No.: 22420

Source: Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering v 2606 1995. Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, Bellingham, WA, USA. p 300-311

Publication Year: 1995

CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X ISBN: 0-8194-1970-2

Language: English

Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical); A; (Applications)

Journal Announcement: 9605W3

Abstract: A novel and **efficient** pose-invariant guided **template matching** algorithm, for **object** recognition in **images**, is proposed. **Template matching** is **performed** in a rotation-scale-translation (pose) invariant fashion, thus greatly reducing the 4-d **search** space to a single point. The invariance is achieved by preprocessing the input image and associating certain geometric descriptors with the objects in the image. These descriptors completely characterize the affine parameters associated with the objects which must be applied to candidate templates, and the location in the image where the template is to be applied for a match. Preprocessing and matching are performed on a wavelet pyramidal decomposition of the image in a multiresolutional coarse-to-fine fashion for computational efficiency. An efficient **search** strategy is also proposed for selecting templates in the template **database**. 22 Refs.

Descriptors: Pattern recognition; **Database** systems; Efficiency; Image processing; Algorithms

Identifiers: Template matching; Rotation-scale-translation invariance; Affine parameters; Wavelet pyramidal decomposition

Classification Codes:

723.4 (Artificial Intelligence); 741.1 (Light/Optics); 723.3 (Database Systems); 723.1 (Computer Programming)

723 (Computer Software); 741 (Optics & Optical Devices)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 74 (OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY)

19/5/11 (Item 11 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R)File 8: Ei Compendex(R)

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03330334 E.I. Monthly No: EI9111133862

Title: Design of a DFSA based pattern matcher.

Author: Fan, Jang-Jong; Su, Keh-Yih

Corporate Source: Natl Tsing Hua Univ, Hsinchu, Taiwan

Source: Chung-kuo Kung Ch'eng Hsueh K'an/Journal of the Chinese Institute of Engineers v 14 n 3 May 1991 p 325-331

Publication Year: 1991

CODEN: CKCKDZ ISSN: 0253-3839

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: G; (General Review)

Journal Announcement: 9111

Abstract: In order to eliminate the irrelevant data being transferred from disks into memory, many **database** machines adopt a data filter to filter out the irrelevant data on-the-fly. This paper proposes a new DFSA (Deterministic Finite State Automata) based pattern **matcher** to be implemented as the **data filter**. It can **perform** various **searching** operations, including fixed and variable length don't care patterns. The architecture of this pattern matcher is relatively simple and can be easily implemented by off-the-shelf LSI chips. In our design, it only requires one 16K multiplied by 8 SRAM and five LSI chips for a given state transition table of 128 states. A test has been conducted to compare the performance of dBASE III and our data filter. The result shows that the data filter is, on average, five times better than the performance of dBASE III. (Author abstract) 10 Refs.

Descriptors: **DATABASE** SYSTEMS; DATA PROCESSING--Data Acquisition; DATA TRANSMISSION; INTEGRATED CIRCUITS, LSI

Identifiers: **DATABASE** MACHINE DATA FILTER; **DATABASE** TEXT RETRIEVAL SYSTEM; DETERMINISTIC FINITE STATE AUTOMATA (DFSA)

Classification Codes:

723 (Computer Software); 713 (Electronic Circuits)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 71 (ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATIONS)

19/5/13 (Item 1 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01673375 ORDER NO: AAD99-08971

INDEXING AND MINING MULTIMEDIA DATABASES

Author: KORN, PHILIP RUSSELL (FLIP)

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1998

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND COLLEGE PARK (0117)

Chairperson: CHRISTOS FALOUTSOS

Source: VOLUME 59/10-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 5443. 142 PAGES

Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE ; INFORMATION SCIENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0984; 0723

In this thesis we examine methods for two related problems: (a) indexing multimedia **databases** for fast **searching**, and (b) mining data from a multimedia **database** to extract patterns, correlations, rules and outliers.

We first investigate the problem of retrieving similar shapes from a large **database**; in particular, we focus on medical tumor shapes ('Find tumors that are similar to a given pattern.'). We use a natural similarity function for shape matching based on concepts from mathematical morphology and show how it can be lower-bounded by a set of shape features for safely pruning candidates, thus giving fast and correct output. These features can be organized in a spatial access method, leading to fast indexing for range **queries** and nearest neighbor **queries**. In addition to the lower-bounding, our second contribution is the design of a fast algorithm for nearest neighbor **search**, achieving significant speedup while provably guaranteeing correctness. Our experiments demonstrate that roughly 90% of the candidates can be pruned using these techniques, resulting in up to 27 times better performance compared to sequential scan.

The second problem is data mining. We propose **methods** for **efficiently finding** 'interesting things' from large **data** sets in the form of summaries, outliers, and rules, based on powerful tools from statistics. Our first goal was to compress a very large data set in a manner that efficiently supports ad hoc **queries**, as is often desired for data mining. Compressed data is notoriously difficult to access randomly. We show how this can be done in three passes, provided that a small amount of lossiness can be tolerated. The proposed method, called SVDD, achieves an astounding 0.5% reconstruction error with a space requirement under 2% (i.e., a 50:1 compression ratio).

A good data compression method naturally leads to data mining. All compression methods operate by detecting patterns, or rules, which are exploited to reduce redundancy. In the last part of this thesis, we

consider the problem of discovering, interpreting, and using such rules, given data organized in a matrix of, e.g., customers x products. We propose a new paradigm, namely, Ratio Rules, which are quantifiable in that one can measure the ability of the rules to recover values that are pretended to be unknown; this is in contrast to the well known association rules. Another contribution is a novel method to guess missing values from the rules. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)

19/5/16 (Item 4 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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920997 ORDER NO: AAD86-13550
QUERY **OPTIMIZATION IN RELATIONAL DATABASE SYSTEMS**
Author: CHEN, JOHN CHUNG-LIN
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1985
Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA (0035)
Source: VOLUME 47/04-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 1627. 162 PAGES
Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE
Descriptor Codes: 0984

This dissertation examines the optimization problem of **query** processing in relational **database** systems. To provide the user with non-procedural **queries**, the **database** management system takes the responsibility of **finding** a **method** to access **data**. The **efficiency** of the **query** processing **method** used dominates the **performance** of the **database** system. The usual approach to selecting a processing method is to use heuristics. It often fails to capture the most efficient method. Therefore a better optimization scheme is the main objective of this work.

A formal model for the methods of processing one-variable **queries** in relational calculus is developed. In this model, a **query** and the **database** organization are represented by a hyper-graph. Any processing method is a sub-graph of this hyper-graph with a cost. The optimization problem is to find the subgraph with the minimum cost. Using this model, all sub-graphs can be enumerated, classified, and characterized. Based on the properties of the sub-graphs, we can show that some of them can never be optimal. With the aid of the properties, exact optimization algorithms are given, which avoid most non-optimal sub-graphs. Experiments show that the algorithms reduce the **search** space considerably. Several heuristic and simpler algorithms are also presented to speed up the processing time.

In this dissertation, a set of processing methods larger than those in previous work is explored. Different usages of compound indices are considered. The target retrieval in special cases is investigated. It is shown that finding the optimal processing method is NP-complete even for one-variable **queries**.

19/5/17 (Item 1 from file: 202)
DIALOG(R)File 202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs.
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3500897
How are you going to find it: what librarians don't know, think they know, want to know, and should know about Web search engines.
Author(s): Brunning, Dennis
Editor(s): Williams, Martha E
Corporate Source: Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ
vol. 21, pages 55-60
Publication Date: 2000
ISSN: 1573-7059
Conference Title: Proceedings of the National Online Meeting
Conference Location: New York, NY
Conference Date: May 16-18, 2000

Publisher: Information Today, Inc.
Language: English
Place of Publication: Medford, NJ
Document Type: Journal Article
Record Type: Abstract
Journal Announcement: 3503

Current estimates put the indexable Web at 320 million hypertext formatted pages. Of these pages, available **search** engines index only one-third. Within this parameter are wide variations in indexing, scope, coverage, **method**, and **performance**, which create huge problems of **finding pages** relevant to **queries** typically handled by reference librarians. Focuses on the dilemmas, solutions, strategies, and questions that librarians face in using Web **search** engines. Uses a mix of inquiry tools, including focus groups, participant observation, and surveys to assist in studying the following factors: (1) which **search** engines reference librarians rely upon in daily practice and why; (2) who they keep up-to-date on **search** engine technology and interfaces; (3) how well they understand the scope of **search** engine coverage; (4) how they go about confirming their understanding of the scope, coverage, **searching** interface, and performance of **search** engines; and (5) the design, **database** scope and coverage, and performance features that they wish to be incorporated into **search** engines. Results can be used to advance **search** engine design, performance, and standards, and also underscore and elaborate how reference librarians cope with this ever-evolving powerful technology.

Descriptors: **Searching**; Reference librarians; Internet; User studies
Classification Codes and Description: 2.04 (User and Usage Studies); 5.11 (**Searching** and Retrieval)
Main Heading: Research Methods; Information Processing and Control

19/5/18 (Item 2 from file: 202)
DIALOG(R)File 202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs.
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3302897

Toward more comprehensive Web searching . Single searching versus megasearching.

Author(s): Notess, G
Corporate Source: Montana State Univ, Bozeman, MT
Online vol. 22, no. 2, pages 73-76
Publication Date: Mar-Apr 1998
ISSN: 0146-5422
Language: English
Document Type: Journal Article
Record Type: Abstract
Journal Announcement: 3300

The author's earlier exploration of the major Web indexes demonstrates that these **search** engines have much less overlap than expected, and that they contain records unique to each of them. Given the number of unique items in each **database** and the lack of duplication, **efficient strategies** must be found for **finding** the needed **information** via these **search** engines. Using a multiple engine **search** tool, such as Inference Find, Dogpile, and MetaFind, is one appropriate approach. A second method is to **search** the largest of the **databases** one by one, using the command language unique to each to increase the precision of the **search**. Both the megasearch and the single tool methods are useful, but neither fully addresses the problem of trying to run a comprehensive **search** of Web sites. The advantages and limitations of each approach are examined.

Descriptors: **Databases**; Internet; **Searching**
Classification Codes and Description: 5.11 (**Searching** and Retrieval);
6.01 (Networks, Regional Systems, Consortia)
Main Heading: Information Processing and Control; Information Systems and Applications

19/5/20 (Item 1 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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6919311 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2001-06-6160S-027

Title: Efficient region query processing by optimal page ordering
Author(s): Dae-Soo Cho; Bong-Hee Hong
Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Eng., Pusan Nat. Univ., South Korea
Conference Title: Current Issues in Databases and Information Systems. East-European Conference on Advances in Databases and Information Systems Held Jointly with International Conference on Database Systems for Advanced Applications, ADBIS-DASFAA 2000. Proceedings (Lecture Notes in Computer Science Vol.1884) p.315-22
Editor(s): Stuller, J.; Pokorny, J.; Thalheim, B.; Masunaga, Y.
Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany
Publication Date: 2000 **Country of Publication:** Germany **xiii+396 pp.**
ISBN: 3 540 67977 4 **Material Identity Number:** XX-2000-02611
Conference Title: Current Issues in Databases and Information Systems
Conference Sponsor: INTAX; Hewlett Packard; KOMIX; Smart4U; DCIT
Conference Date: 5-9 Sept. 2000 **Conference Location:** Prague, Czech Republic

Language: English **Document Type:** Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P); Theoretical (T); Experimental (X)
Abstract: A number of algorithms of clustering spatial data for reducing the number of disk seeks required to process spatial queries have been developed. One of the algorithms is the scheme of page ordering, which is concerned with the order of pages in one-dimensional storage for storing two-dimensional spatial data. The space filling curves, especially the Hilbert curves, have been so far used to impose an order on all of the pages. Page ordering based on the space filling curves, however, does not take into account the uneven distribution of spatial objects and the types of spatial queries. We develop a cost model to define the page ordering problem based on performance measurement and then find out the method of page ordering for efficiently processing region queries in static databases. The experimental results will show that the newly proposed ordering method achieves better clustering than older methods. (15 Refs)

Subfile: C
Descriptors: database theory; query processing; software performance evaluation; spatial data structures; visual databases
Identifiers: region query processing; optimal page ordering; spatial data clustering; spatial queries; one-dimensional storage; two-dimensional spatial data; space filling curves; Hilbert curves; cost model; performance measurement; static databases; experimental results
Class Codes: C6160S (Spatial and pictorial databases); C4250 (Database theory); C6120 (File organisation)
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19/5/26 (Item 7 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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03685573 INSPEC Abstract Number: C90049785

Title: Matching overlapping objects in 3-D scene to model-base under a heuristic search strategy
Author(s): Siwei Lu
Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci., Memorial Univ. of Newfoundland, St. John's, Nfld., Canada
Conference Title: Proceedings of the 5th International Conference on Image Analysis and Processing. Progress in Image Analysis and Processing p.478-82
Editor(s): Cantoni, V.; Cordella, L.P.; Levialdi, S.; di Baja, G.S.
Publisher: World Scientific, Singapore
Publication Date: 1990 **Country of Publication:** Singapore **xiv+787 pp.**
ISBN: 981 02 0061 7
Conference Date: 20-22 Sept. 1989 **Conference Location:** Positano, Italy

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: This paper presents a model-base vision system which is capable of establishing a correspondence between an input scene with several objects (one maybe partially occluded by the other) and the 3-D model descriptions in a **database** (model-base). First, the geometric information from a range data is transformed into an attributed hypergraph representation (AHR). Then the objects in a scene are recognized by finding a feasible graph monomorphism between the object graph and the model graph. However, it becomes difficult to perform such matching in a reasonable amount of **searches** when the number of the vertices in the graphs, the number of models in **database**, and the objects in a scene increase. In order to achieve the flexibility and the **efficiency**, a heuristic **search strategy** is introduced for **locating** and recognizing **objects** at reasonable speed in spite of the indispensable variations. (4 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: computer vision; computerised picture processing
Identifiers: overlapping objects matching; 3-D scene; model-base; heuristic **search strategy**; vision system; 3-D model descriptions; **database**; attributed hypergraph representation; feasible graph monomorphism; object graph; model graph

Class Codes: C1250 (Pattern recognition); C5260B (Computer vision and picture processing)

19/5/27 (Item 8 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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01474449 INSPEC Abstract Number: C80009172

Title: Partial-match retrieval via the method of superimposed codes

Author(s): Roberts, C.S.

Author Affiliation: Bell Labs., Holmdel, NJ, USA

Journal: Proceedings of the IEEE vol.67, no.12 p.1624-42

Publication Date: Dec. 1979 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: IEEPAD ISSN: 0018-9219

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: Presents and analyzes an **effective** and practical **method** of accomplishing partial- **match** retrieval on a computer **file** containing a large number of information records. In partial-match retrieval a subset of the records in the file is selected and retrieved by specifying a **query** set consisting of a small number of key values; the records selected and retrieved are those having a match to all the key values in the **query** set. Partial-match retrieval can be a powerful capability when used in information retrieval systems, and a stored file augmented with such a capability is equivalent to an associative or content-addressable store. The method presented in this paper is based upon the use of superimposed codes. A new algorithm is presented for generating superimposed codes without the use of a stored code dictionary. The new algorithm executes rapidly on a number generator; it allows the generation of binary codes having any desired width and weight. (44 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: content-addressable storage; **database** management systems; information retrieval

Identifiers: superimposed codes; **query** set; key values; information retrieval systems; partial match retrieval; large computer files; content addressable store; pseudo random number generator

Class Codes: C6120 (File organisation); C6160 (Database management systems (DBMS))

19/5/29 (Item 1 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS

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1963922 NTIS Accession Number: AD-A308 791/3

Using Inductive Learning to Generate Rules for Semantic Query

Optimization

(Research rept)

Hsu, C. N. ; Knoblock, C. A.

University of Southern California, Marina del Rey. Information Sciences Inst.

Corp. Source Codes: 045598002; 407952

Jun 95 22p

Languages: English

Journal Announcement: GRAI9620

Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)321-8547; and email at orders@ntis.fedworld.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.

NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

Country of Publication: United States

Contract No.: F30602-91-C-0081; NSF-IRI93-13993

Semantic **query** optimization can dramatically speed up **database query** answering by knowledge intensive reformulation. But the problem of how to learn the required semantic rules has not been previously solved. This report presents a learning approach to solving this problem. In our approach, the learning is triggered by user **queries**. Then the system uses an inductive learning algorithm to generate semantic rules. This inductive learning algorithm can automatically select useful join paths and attributes to construct rules from a **database** with many relations. The learned semantic **rules** are **effective** for optimization because they will **match query** patterns and reflect **data** regularities. Experimental results show that this approach learns sufficient rules for optimization that produces a substantial cost reduction.

Descriptors: Optimization; *Semantics; *Interrogation; **Data bases**; Algorithms; Problem solving; Reduction; Costs; User needs; Learning

Identifiers: Inductive learning; Sqo(Semantic **query** optimization); NTISDODXA

Section Headings: 62B (Computers, Control, and Information Theory--Computer Software); 62GE (Computers, Control, and Information Theory--General)

19/5/31 (Item 1 from file: 144)

DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal

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14881997 PASCAL No.: 01-0029543

Object based image retrieval through learning from user search patterns and profiles

Storage and retrieval for media databases 2000 : San Jose CA, 26-28 January 2000

YAOWU XU; SABER E; MURATTEKALP A

YEUNG Minerva M, ed; BOON-LOCK YEO, ed; BOUMAN Charles A, ed

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627, United States; Xerox Corporation, 800 Phillips Road, Webster, NY 14580, United States

International Society for Optical Engineering, Bellingham WA, United States

Storage and retrieval for media databases. Conference (San Jose CA USA) 2000-01-26

Journal: SPIE proceedings series, 2000, 3972 234-242

ISBN: 0-8194-3590-2 ISSN: 1017-2653 Availability: INIST-21760; 354000090077180230

No. of Refs.: 13 ref.

Document Type: P (Serial); C (Conference Proceedings) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: United States

Language: English

In this paper, we propose a self-learning content-based image indexing and retrieval system. Our system employs a hierarchical content representation (consisting of objects and regions) and a hierarchical content **matching method** for **effective** and **efficient image** /object retrieval. The "learning" behavior is enabled by our proposed hierarchical content representation which allows easy storage of combinations of regions

that have resulted in successful matches to objects of interest as determined by user **search** patterns and profiles. The learning step effectively performs an automatic analysis of **database** images into meaningful objects given certain user **search** patterns and interest profiles. The advantages of the proposed hierarchical content representation and "learning" schemes are demonstrated on a collection of car and face images, where the significant improvements in **search** and retrieval speed are described both theoretically and experimentally.

English Descriptors: Information retrieval; Indexing; Method; Hierarchic relation; Representation; Similarity; Learning; Artificial intelligence; Feedback regulation; Automated processing; Image; Image content

French Descriptors: Recherche information; Indexation; Methode; Relation hierarchique; Representation; Similitude; Apprentissage; Intelligence artificielle; Retroaction; Traitement automatise; Image; Contenu image

Classification Codes: 001A01F03; 205

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24/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R)File 8:EI Compendex(R)

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05426551 E.I. No: EIP99114920110

Title: IME: An image management environment with content-based access

Author: Abate, Andrea F.; Nappi, Michele; Tortora, Genny; Tucci, Maurizio

Corporate Source: Univ of Salerno, Salerno, Italy

Source: Image and Vision Computing v 17 n 13 1999. p 967-980

Publication Year: 1999

CODEN: IVCODK ISSN: 0262-8856

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 0001W3

Abstract: The article describes an experimental visual environment to handle digital images by contents. A suitable spatial index is used to organize the images in a spatial access structure for efficient storage and retrieval. An image is indexed according to both the spatial arrangement of its objects and the morphological and geometrical measures of these objects. Therefore, in the **database** population phase a user identifies the objects that characterize the visual content of each image by a user-friendly interface. In order to let the system retrieve images based on the presence of given patterns, it is necessary to define similarity matching criteria between a **query** and an **image**. To **efficiently perform** such a **match**, each **image** is stored together with a collection of metadata that are a very compact representation of the visual contents of the image. These metadata form the index of the image. The system implements a Spatial Access Method based on k-d-trees to achieve a significant speedup over sequential search. We prove the effectiveness and the efficiency of the system by performing standard tests on a **database** containing a large number of medical images, namely lung CT scans. (Author abstract) 36 Refs.

Descriptors: Image analysis; Distributed **database** systems; Data acquisition; Indexing (of information); Mathematical morphology; Computational geometry; Interfaces (computer); Query languages; Data structures

Identifiers: Image management; Content based retrieval; Spatial index; Spatial access methods

Classification Codes:

723.2 (Data Processing); 723.3 (Database Systems); 903.1 (Information Sources & Analysis); 723.5 (Computer Applications)

741 (Optics & Optical Devices); 723 (Computer Software); 903 (Information Science); 921 (Applied Mathematics)

74 (OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

24/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R)File 8:EI Compendex(R)

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04453920 E.I. No: EIP95042659577

Title: Feature identification as an aid to content-based image retrieval

Author: Ramesh, Nagarajan; Sethi, Ishwar K.

Corporate Source: Wayne State Univ., Detroit, MI, USA

Conference Title: Storage and Retrieval for Image and Video Databases III

Conference Location: San Jose, CA, USA

Sponsor: SPIE - Int Soc for Opt Engineering, Bellingham, WA USA

E.I. Conference No.: 22192

Source: Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering v 2420 1995. Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, Bellingham, WA, USA. p 2-11

Publication Year: 1995

CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X ISBN: 0-8194-1767-X

Language: English

Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical); A; (Applications)

Journal Announcement: 9609W3

Abstract: In recent years, **databases** have evolved from storing pure textual information to storing multimedia information - text, audio, video, and images. With such **databases** comes the need for a richer set of search keys that include keywords, shapes, sounds, examples, sketches, color, texture and motion. In this paper we address the problem of image retrieval where keys are object shapes or user sketches. In our scheme, shape features are extracted from each image as it is stored. The image is first segmented and points of high curvature are extracted. Regions surrounding the points of high curvature are used to compute feature values by comparing the regions with a number of references. The references themselves are picked out from the set of orthonormal wavelet basis vectors. An ordered set of distance measures between each local region and the wavelet references form a feature vector. When a user queries the **database** through a sketch, the feature vectors for high curvature points on the sketch are determined. An **efficient** nearest neighbor **search** then yields a set of **images** which contain **objects** that **match** the user's sketch closely. The process is completely automated. Initial experimental results are presented. 10 Refs.

Descriptors: Information retrieval systems; Image processing; Vectors; **Database** systems; Query languages; Textures

Identifiers: Feature identification; Content-based image retrieval; Wavelet references; Multimedia information; Object shapes; User sketches
Classification Codes:

903.3 (Information Retrieval & Use); 723.3 (Database Systems); 741.1 (Light/Optics); 921.6 (Numerical Methods)

903 (Information Science); 723 (Computer Software); 741 (Optics & Optical Devices); 921 (Applied Mathematics)

90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 74 (OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

24/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R)File 8:EI Compendex(R)

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04333652 E.I. No: EIP96013008364

Title: **Color image retrieval based on hidden Markov models**

Author: Lin, Hsin-Chih; Wang, Ling-Ling; Yang, Shi-Nine

Corporate Source: Natl Tsing Hua Univ, Hsinchu, Taiwan

Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1995 IEEE International Conference on Image Processing. Part 1 (of 3)

Conference Location: Washington, DC, USA Conference Date: 19951023-19951026

Sponsor: IEEE

E.I. Conference No.: 44184

Source: IEEE International Conference on Image Processing v 1 1996. IEEE, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 95CB35819. p 342-345

Publication Year: 1996

CODEN: 85QTAW

Language: English

Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 9603W3

Abstract: A new approach to retrieving images from a color image **database** is proposed in this paper. Each image in the **database** is represented by a pseudo two-dimensional hidden Markov model (2D PHMM), where both the chromatic and spatial information about the image could be adequately involved. In addition, a pictorial querying method is used, by which the users can paint only rough contents of the desired images if their information concerning the desired images is not crisp. The use of the flexible querying mechanism and 2D PHMMs eliminates the drawbacks of utilizing textual descriptions to retrieve **images**. Furthermore, **effective** statistical **matching** between the **query picture** and each image in the **database** can be achieved. The probability of the query picture generated by each 2D PHMM is just considered as the matching score between the query and the corresponding image. The images which best satisfy the query can thus be retrieved. Promising experimental results show the feasibility and effectiveness of the proposed approach. (Author abstract) 7 Refs.

Descriptors: Color image processing; Information retrieval; Mathematical models; Markov processes; Image reconstruction; **Database** systems; Statistical methods; Image segmentation; Probability; Indexing (of information)

Identifiers: Color image retrieval; Hidden Markov models; Pictorial querying method; Statistical matching; Two dimensional; Image **database** systems

Classification Codes:

741.1 (Light/Optics); 723.2 (Data Processing); 903.3 (Information Retrieval & Use); 921.6 (Numerical Methods); 922.1 (Probability Theory); 723.3 (Database Systems)

741 (Optics & Optical Devices); 723 (Computer Software); 903 (Information Science); 921 (Applied Mathematics); 922 (Statistical Methods)

74 (OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

24/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)

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04180527 E.I. No: EIP95032649774

Title: Demonstration of dissemination, storage, and retrieval of Defense Mapping Agency digital products over a distributed enterprise network

Author: Mehring, J.W.

Corporate Source: Hughes Information Technology Corp., Reston, VA, USA

Conference Title: 23rd AIPR Workshop: Image and Information Systems: Applications and Opportunities

Conference Location: Washington, DC, USA Conference Date: 19941012

Sponsor: SPIE - Int Soc for Opt Engineering, Bellingham, WA USA

E.I. Conference No.: 22173

Source: Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering v 2368 1995. Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, Bellingham, WA, USA. p 173-182

Publication Year: 1995

CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X ISBN: 0-8194-1710-6

Language: English

Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: A; (Applications); X; (Experimental)

Journal Announcement: 9508W1

Abstract: As the Defense Mapping Agency moves from a producer of hardcopy products to a data warehouse of geospatial products providing the user with the most current information accessible on-line, the architecture will migrate to a distributed set of massive **databases** connected via high speed local area and wide area networks and accessible by remote users to **efficiently query , locate ,** and move the **data** of interest to them. A demonstration of a prototype system that incorporates some of the technologies that will be key to the development of the DMA future architecture was run in July of 1994. A remote client with a one meter very small aperture antenna (VSAT) was used to remotely access, via commercial satellite link, the data warehouse consisting of a nationwide set of distributed servers connected via asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) commercial communications links. The demonstration scenario simulated a 'take and update' situation where a user has been deployed with geospatial data on CD-ROM and is able to access and download updates to the region of interest via satellite link. The user is also able to provide update information via upload to the central location and is able to collaborate with operators at the central location as to the details of the input from the remote site. 2 Refs.

Descriptors: Geographic information systems; Mapping; Image transmission; Satellite links; Distributed **database** systems; Local area networks; Information retrieval systems; Metropolitan area networks; Asynchronous transfer mode

Identifiers: Distributed enterprise network; Defense Mapping Agency

Classification Codes:

903.3 (Information Retrieval & Use); 716.3 (Radio Systems & Equipment); 723.2 (Data Processing); 722.1 (Data Storage, Equipment & Techniques);

722.3 (Data Communication, Equipment & Techniques)
903 (Information Science); 716 (Radar, Radio & TV Electronic Equipment)
; 723 (Computer Software); 722 (Computer Hardware)
90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING); 71 (ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATIONS); 72
(COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

24/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R)File 8: Ei Compendex(R)

(c) 2003 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc. All rts. reserv.

04082686 E.I. No: EIP95022584377

Title: Performance analysis of an object-oriented approach to parallel query evaluation

Author: Poola, Thyagaraju R.; Lee, W.S.; Sheu, P.C-Y.

Corporate Source: Rutgers Univ, Piscataway, NJ, USA

Conference Title: Proceedings of the 18th Annual International Computer Software & Applications Conference (COMPSAC 94)

Conference Location: Taipei, Taiwan Conference Date: 19941109-19941111

Sponsor: IEEE

E.I. Conference No.: 42509

Source: Proceedings - IEEE Computer Society's International Computer Software & Applications Conference 1994. IEEE, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 94CH35721. p 264-269

Publication Year: 1994

CODEN: PSICD2 ISSN: 0730-6512

Language: English

Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: A; (Applications); T
; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 9504W4

Abstract: An object-oriented representation of **databases** which takes advantage of the structure of logical representation and an object-oriented algorithm that evaluates conjunctive queries in a massively parallel environment are reported and analyzed. The object-oriented representation is used to implement data level parallelism as data is encapsulated as an object. By distributing these objects in a **database**, parallel evaluation is achieved by a global pattern matching approach which is different from the conventional tuple-by-tuple, operation-by-operation evaluation strategy. This algorithm overcomes the data dependency imposed by shared variables which is a major problem in achieving AND-parallelism. Simulation results for 2 way and 3 way joins are analysed according to the effect of **database** size and join size. Results tend to show that the scheme proposed performs better for queries with large number of AND conjuncts. (Author abstract) 5 Refs.

Descriptors: Object oriented programming; Computer aided analysis; Query languages; Parallel processing systems; Data processing; Distributed **database** systems; Parallel algorithms; Pattern recognition; Computer simulation

Identifiers: **Performance** analysis; Object oriented representation; Parallel **query** evaluation; **Data** level parallelism; Global pattern **matching**; AND conjuncts

Classification Codes:

723.1.1 (Computer Programming Languages)

723.1 (Computer Programming); 723.5 (Computer Applications); 722.4 (Digital Computers & Systems); 723.2 (Data Processing); 723.3 (Database Systems)

723 (Computer Software); 722 (Computer Hardware)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

24/5/39 (Item 1 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

(c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

06886906 Genuine Article#: ZZ383 Number of References: 17

Title: Image retrieval using efficient local-area matching

Author(s): Vinod VV; Murase H (REPRINT)

Corporate Source: KENT RIDGE DIGITAL LABS, /SINGAPORE 119613//SINGAPORE/

(REPRINT); NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TEL PUBL CORP,BASIC RES
LABS/ATSUGI/KANAGAWA 24301/JAPAN/

Journal: MACHINE VISION AND APPLICATIONS, 1998, V11, N1, P7-15

ISSN: 0932-8092 Publication date: 19980000

Publisher: SPRINGER VERLAG, 175 FIFTH AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10010

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Geographic Location: SINGAPORE; JAPAN

Subfile: CC ENGI--Current Contents, Engineering, Computing & Technology

Journal Subject Category: ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC; COMPUTER

SCIENCE, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE; COMPUTER SCIENCE, CYBERNETICS

Abstract: We present an efficient and accurate method for retrieving images based on color similarity with a given query image or histogram. The method matches the query against parts of the image using histogram intersection. Efficient searching for the best matching subimage is done by pruning the set of subimages using upper bound estimates. The method is fast, has high precision and recall and also allows queries based on the positions of one or more objects in the **database** image. Experimental results showing the efficiency of the proposed search method, and high precision and recall of retrieval are presented.

Descriptors--Author Keywords: **image** retrieval ; color **matching** ; **efficient** search ; upper bound pruning ; precision and recall

Identifiers--KeyWord Plus(R): EXPECTED COMPUTATIONAL COST; COLOR; REDUCE

Cited References:

CHUA TS, 1994, P211, P 2 ACM INT C MULT 1

DELBIMBO A, 1996, VC, P120, P ICPR 96 VIENN AUG

FLICKNER M, 1995, V9, P23, IEEE COMPUT

GIMMELFARB GL, 1996, V29, P1461, PATTERN RECOGN

HAFNER J, 1995, V17, P729, IEEE T PATTERN ANAL

JAIN AK, 1996, V18, P267, IEEE T PATTERN ANAL

JAIN AK, 1996, V29, P1233, PATTERN RECOGN

MARGALIT A, 1990, V51, P219, COMPUT VISION GRAPH

MARGALIT A, 1990, V52, P110, COMPUT VISION GRAPH

MEHTRE BM, 1995, V16, P325, PATTERN RECOGN LETT

NAGASAKA A, 1992, P113, AUTOMATIC VIDEO INDE

ROSENFELD A, 1977, V7, P104, IEEE T SYST MAN CYB

SWAIN MJ, 1991, V7, P11, INT J COMPUT VISION

VANDERBRUG GJ, 1977, V26, P384, IEEE T COMPUT

VINOD VV, 1996, VA, PA554, P ICPR 96 VIENN AUG

VINOD VV, 1996, V30, P1787, PATTERN RECOGN

WU JK, 1995, V3, P25, MULTIMEDIA SYST

24/5/43 (Item 2 from file: 95)

DIALOG(R)File 95:TEME-Technology & Management

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01089097 197035063259

Visual image retrieval by elastic matching of user sketches

(Visuelle Bildwiedergewinnung auf der Basis der elastischen Anpassung von Benutzerhandskizzen)

Del Bimbo, A; Pala, P

Dipartimento di Sistemi e Inf., Firenze Univ., Italy

IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, v19, n2, pp121-132, 1997

Document type: journal article Language: English

Record type: Abstract

ISSN: 0162-8828

ABSTRACT:

Effective image retrieval by content from **database** requires that visual image properties are used instead of textual labels to properly index and recover pictorial data. Retrieval by shape similarity, given a user-sketched template is particularly challenging, owing to the difficulty to derive a similarity measure that closely conforms to the common perception of similarity by humans. In this paper, we present a technique which is based on elastic matching of sketched templates over the shapes in the images to evaluate similarity ranks. The degree of matching achieved and the elastic deformation energy spent by the sketch to achieve such a

match are used to derive a measure of similarity between the sketch and the images in the **database** and to rank images to be displayed. The elastic matching is integrated with arrangements to provide scale invariance and take into account spatial relationships between objects in multi-object queries. Examples from a prototype system are expounded with considerations about the effectiveness of the approach and comparative performance analysis.

File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2003/Oct 10
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File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2003/Oct 10
(c) 2003 The Gale Group
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2003/Oct 10
(c) 2003 The Gale Group
File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2003/Oct 10
(c) 2003 The Gale Group
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
(c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2003/Oct 10
(c)2003 The Gale Group
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2003/Oct 09
(c) 2003 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2003/Oct 09
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext 1988-2003/Sep W2
(c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC
File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2003/Oct W1
(c) 2003 IDG Communications
File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2003/Oct 09
(c) 2003 The Dialog Corp.
File 369:New Scientist 1994-2003/Oct W1
(c) 2003 Reed Business Information Ltd.

| Set | Items | Description |
|-----|---------|---|
| S1 | 944881 | (PERFORM? OR PROFICIEN? OR EFFECTIV? OR EFFICIEN? OR SUCCE- SS?) (5N) (RULE? ? OR TEMPLATE? ? OR STRATEG? OR FILTER? ? OR P- LAN OR PLANS OR POLICY OR POLICIES OR PROFILE? ? OR METHOD? OR EXPRESSION? ? OR STATEMENT? ? OR PHRASE? ? OR STRING? ?) |
| S2 | 49403 | (PERFORM? OR PROFICIEN? OR EFFECTIV? OR EFFICIEN? OR SUCCE- SS?) (5N) (SEARCH OR QUERY OR QUERIES) |
| S3 | 588196 | (MATCH??? OR LOCATE? ? OR LOCATING OR FIND??? OR RETRIEV? - OR OBTAIN?) (5N) (RECORD? ? OR DOCUMENT? ? OR FILE? ? OR PAGE? ? OR WEBPAGE? ? OR SITE? ? OR WEBSITE? ? OR HIT? ? OR URL? ? OR RESOURCE()LOCATOR? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR DATA) |
| S4 | 990312 | (MATCH??? OR LOCATE? ? OR LOCATING OR FIND??? OR RETRIEV? - OR OBTAIN?) (5N) (IMAGE? ? OR PICTURE? ? OR PHOTO? ? OR PHOTOGR- APH? ? OR CLIP? ? OR INFORMATION OR ARTICLE? ?) |
| S5 | 2684301 | DATABASE? ? OR DATA()BASE? ? OR REPOSITOR??? OR SEARCH??? - OR QUERY??? OR QUERIE? ? |
| S6 | 767 | S1(5N)S3:S4(5N) (MEASUR? OR ASSESS? OR EVALUAT? OR ANALYZ? - OR ANALYS? OR CHECK??? OR GAUG??? OR DETERMIN? OR STATISTIC? - OR ESTIMAT??? OR TEST??? OR CALCULAT? OR ASCERTAIN? OR FIND??? OR COMPUTE OR COMPUTES OR COMPUTED OR COMPUTING) |
| S7 | 155 | S6(S)S5 |
| S8 | 113 | RD (unique items) |
| S9 | 87 | S8 NOT PD>20001019 |
| S10 | 32 | S6(S) (SEARCH??? OR QUERY??? OR QUERIE? ?) (S) (DATABASE? ? OR DATA()BASE? ? OR REPOSITOR???) |
| S11 | 27 | RD (unique items) |
| S12 | 21 | S11 NOT PY=2001:2003 |
| S13 | 370727 | (MATCH??? OR LOCATE? ? OR LOCATING OR FIND???) (5N) (RECORD? ? OR DOCUMENT? ? OR FILE? ? OR PAGE? ? OR WEBPAGE? ? OR SITE? ? OR WEBSITE? ? OR HIT? ? OR URL? ? OR RESOURCE()LOCATOR? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR DATA) |
| S14 | 228739 | (MATCH??? OR LOCATE? ? OR LOCATING OR FIND???) (5N) (IMAGE? ? OR PICTURE? ? OR PHOTO? ? OR PHOTOGRAPH? ? OR CLIP? ? OR INF- ORMATION OR ARTICLE? ?) |
| S15 | 510 | S1(5N)S13:S14 |
| S16 | 121 | S15(S)S5 |
| S17 | 85 | RD (unique items) |
| S18 | 58 | S17 NOT (S12 OR PD>20001019) |

12/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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02437291 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 65530128 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Find Lost Files Fast! (Find Lost Files Fast! - PC Data Finder indexes every word in selected files and allows you to search using this index.) (Software Review) (Evaluation)

Archer, Dick

WinMag.com, NA

Sept 27, 2000

DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

WORD COUNT: 533 LINE COUNT: 00042

TEXT:

...to see larger image) Selecting document sources and types PC Data Finder is a unique **search** engine for locating misplaced files on your hard drives or removable media. By creating an...

...in the selected directories, PC Data Finder is able to quickly locate files matching your **search** criteria. Once you have created an initial index, you can update it with the click...

...less than 3 minutes. It encountered 74,905 unique words, which were added to a **database**. ReadMe.txt and ReadMe.doc were two of the files added to my hard drive...

...format, the other in Word format. Examining these files, I spotted the following sentence: "PC **Data Finder** is a PC **search** engine enabling the user to **perform** full Boolean, proximity, **phrase**, and wildcard **searches** on documents in any directory or drive on your PC". The sentence contains the words...

...as my test case. (click to see larger image) Results of the 'engine NEAR7 boolean' **search** criteria For my first **search**, I tried just the word "engine" and PC Data Finder found 106 matches, including my 2 ReadMe files. Next I **searched** for "boolean" and turned up 77 matches, which again included my 2 files. For my third **search**, I entered "engine NEAR5 boolean" which instructed PC Data Finder to locate files with the...

...than 5 other words (remember that our files have 6 words in between). The NEAR5 **search** resulted in no matches. Finally, I entered "engine NEAR7 boolean" and got 3 hits in...

...was a Crystal Reports support file named techref.pdf. PC Data Finder had discovered my **search** criteria hidden away on page 434 of a 1,138 page PDF file! At \$99...

12/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01668633 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15044678 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Two fast pattern-matching algorithms.

Otto, Erick

C Users Journal, v12, n2, p38(13)

Feb, 1994

ISSN: 0898-9788 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 4271 LINE COUNT: 00329

This article introduces two algorithms that are very fast in **finding** strings in large text **files**. I have implemented them to **perform** **string** **searching** in a text **database** of over 120 Megabytes. I needed algorithms that were very much used -- one-by-one...

12/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01663831 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15003730 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
USA Flex 486 D40 Performer. (Hardware Review) (one of five evaluations of non-Intel 486-based microcomputers in 'Dare to be Different') (Evaluation)

Lockwood, Russ

Windows Sources, v2, n2, p202(1)

Feb, 1994

DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 1065-9641

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 8960 LINE COUNT: 00696

... dBASE IV and ODBC in 1-2-3's list box when you select Tools/
Database /Connect to External. Selecting ODBC brings up the standard ODBC
Data Sources screen. After establishing the connection to the external
database, you can select New **Query**, the results of which will come
directly into your current spreadsheet. Additional **Database** menu items
let you **find**, add, or delete **records**; **perform** crosstabs; send SQL
strings directly to your back end; and even create new tables on the back
end (assuming...

12/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01509915 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12069766 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
dBASE IV 1.5: Borland's first upgrade keeps a classic alive - for now. (Software Review) (Borland International Inc.'s data base management system) (First Looks) (Evaluation)

Ricciardi, Sal

PC Magazine, v11, n9, p46(1)

May 12, 1992

DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0888-8507

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 1016 LINE COUNT: 00077

... The new SET KEY TO command implements a smart key filter that lets
you filter **data based** on an index expression. This is faster than the
previous methods because it requires and uses an existing index to **find**
the **matching records**. If your **search** expression includes an index
expression, you'll get improved **performance** by using the SET KEY TO
command.

Several new functions provide information about indexes. The...

12/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01240507 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 06302436 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Goldatabase. (Software Review) (one of nine non-programmable relational database management system evaluations in 'Relational Databases: Taking the Middle Ground') (evaluation)

White, T.J.

PC Magazine, v7, n8, p172(2)

April 26, 1988

DOCUMENT TYPE: evaluation ISSN: 0888-8507

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 907 LINE COUNT: 00070

... a menu choice, the help function walks you through the options
available for that command.

Searching for information in the **database** can be performed in two
ways. For novices, Goldatabase provides a **query** -by-forms option, much
like that of PFS: **File**. For experienced users, a **Find** command can be

entered on the command line. Either **search method** can **perform** equal-to, less-than and greater-than **queries** as well as substring **searches** using the Contains option.

Compound searches using the Find command are performed in multiple steps...

12/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01136667 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 00600937

DOS FIND Sieves.

Pakstis, A.J.; Somerson, P.
PC Magazine, v4, n8, p247-248
April 16, 1985

DOCUMENT TYPE: column ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT: Conditional **search** operations can be implemented by nesting operations of the DOS **FIND** filter. A short batch **file** is presented which **performs** this procedure. The **method** is so **efficient** that for some users it may reduce the need for a **data base** management program.

12/3,K/7 (Item 1 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03914100 Supplier Number: 50125720 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

-IFIS: Food & Nutrition Internet Index (FNII) now launched

M2 Presswire, pN/A

July 6, 1998

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newswire; Trade

Word Count: 235

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

...the availability of FNII a unique new Internet product designed to provide a fast and **effective method** of **finding** quality food **information** on the World Wide Web. FNII is a fully searchable web site describing and indexing...

...Food Science Food Business Food Manufacture & Service Research & Education Information Dissemination Consumer Concerns Legislation Precision **searching** is also provided with basic and advanced **search** options. Keywords can be used with both basic and advanced **search** options. The FNII web address is <http://www.fnii.ifis.org>. A free guest **database** is also available at the site. An annual subscription to FNII, for one user, costs...

12/3,K/8 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05806137 Supplier Number: 50299139 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

Demographic Marketing

InformationWeek, p482

Sept 14, 1998

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Article Type: Article

Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Tabloid; General Trade

Word Count: 90

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

Strategist, a comprehensive **database** -analysis tool from iMarket, lets marketers perform demographic market analysis, including customer profiling, market-penetration...

...reporting, and response analysis. The CD-ROM offers integrated demographic data via the Dun & Bradstreet **database** of 10 million U.S. businesses, an integrated **match** and **analysis** engine, interactive **data** views with user-friendly interfaces, a library of report **templates**, preformatted reports that **perform** common marketing **queries**, drill-down capability that allows analysis by individual companies, and money-saving automatic suppression options...

12/3,K/9 (Item 2 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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04135788 Supplier Number: 46035867 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

Sharing The Workload

InformationWeek, p18

Jan 1, 1996

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Tabloid; General Trade

Word Count: 1693

... capabilities in Notes for getting information off the Net. For example, they could use Notes' **searching** and retrieval capabilities and agent technology to **find** and import **data** from the Web. An agent-software that **performs** a **rule** -based function on the user's behalf-could be built to automatically retrieve information from a competitor's Web site and import the data into a Notes **database** containing competitive information. Notes could then distribute the information to the company sales force.

InterNotes...

12/3,K/10 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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10571692 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 53132115 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

How Well Do Physicians Use Electronic Information Retrieval Systems?

Hersh, W.; Hickam, D.H.

JAMA, The Journal of the American Medical Association, 1347(1)

Oct 21, 1998

ISSN: 0098-7484 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 6377 LINE COUNT: 00571

ABSTRACT: Health sciences librarians are generally more effective than physicians at **retrieving** **information** from electronic medical **databases**. Researchers examined studies **assessing** the **effectiveness** of online **search** **strategies** in **obtaining** medical **articles** relevant to the user's interest. Using **databases** such as MEDLINE, Library and Information Science (LISA) bibliographies, and other sources, librarians obtained articles...

...to their topic of interest, compared to 49% relevance for material obtained in physician-initiated **searches**. **Database** **searches** often returned no articles, or irrelevant articles, frequently resulting from the incorrect use of subheadings when **searching** by index terms. Keyword and free-text **searching** was generally effective and preferred by end-users.

12/3,K/11 (Item 2 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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10483264 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 21166081 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Searching pneumatics on the web.

Chadwick, B.

Hydraulics & Pneumatics, v51, n9, p63(3)

Sept, 1998

ISSN: 0018-814X

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 2168

LINE COUNT: 00175

... a guide. But don't stop there, keep on surfing.

RELATED ARTICLE: A formula for **success**

Here's a **method** I have found to be very effective in **finding information** on pneumatic components. If you know the company name, and the product is definitely pneumatic, start with Pneumatics Online. Because it contains information only on pneumatics, its **database** is relatively small, so you can quickly find what you're looking for. If it...

...I suggest going to Fluid Power Web, which contains more information and has a larger **database** on pneumatic as well as hydraulic technology. My next choice would be PDEM.net or Manufacturing Marketplace. **Databases** at these sites encompass much more than fluid power, so **searching** can be more cumbersome. If I still don't find the pneumatic information I am looking for, I go to the Thomas Register and, lastly, to my favorite **search engines**.

If, by chance, you need a product but don't know the name of...

12/3,K/12 (Item 3 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

09662340 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19568515 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Online databases: information available electronically.

Hartman, Stephen W.; Qureshi, Anique; Siegel, Joel G.

CPA Journal, v67, n4, p46(7)

April, 1997

ISSN: 0732-8435

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 2513

LINE COUNT: 00213

Presentation Methodology

One way to classify **databases** is by presentation methodology. The methodologies include text, number, image (video), audio, electronic services, and software. The earliest public **databases** were text based, and they still are the predominant type of **database**. As of 1994, text based **databases** represented over 70% of all **databases** and are continuing to grow in number. The user **performs searches** using text **phrases** to **find specific information**. Text based **databases** include bibliographic, directory, dictionary, full text, and other.

Numeric databases are used primarily for transactions...

12/3,K/13 (Item 4 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

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08388693 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17968320 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Sharing the workload. (Lotus' Notes 4.0 groupware) (The New High-Tech

Landscape) (Product Information)

Stahl, Stephanie

InformationWeek, n560, p18(4)

Jan 1, 1996

ISSN: 8750-6874

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 1791

LINE COUNT: 00145

... capabilities in Notes for getting information off the Net. For example, they could use Notes' **searching** and retrieval capabilities and agent technology to **find** and import **data** from the Web. An agent-software that **performs a rule**-based function on the user's behalf-could be built to automatically retrieve information from a competitor's Web site and import the data into a Notes **database**

containing competitive information. Notes could then distribute the information to the company sales force.

InterNotes...

12/3,K/14 (Item 5 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06801621 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14769930 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
How do patrons search the online catalog when no one's looking? Transaction log analysis and implications for bibliographic instruction and system design.
Wallace, Patricia M.
RQ, v33, n2, p239(14)
Winter, 1993
ISSN: 0033-7072 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 8252 LINE COUNT: 00658

... to such devices as a spellchecker and an online thesaurus.
When to teach end-user **searching** for maximum benefit has been studied extensively. By now, most libraries are offering some general training sessions on **searching** their local OPACs, and some are able to offer sessions specifically focused for particular groups...

...also is available. Barbuto and Cevallos reached several conclusions from their study of end-user **searching**, which should not surprise most bibliographic instructors. Hands-on instruction is the vastly preferred method of learning to **search** online, and most **searchers** will opt for this point-of-use-type instruction.(29) It simply is not possible to require end users to attend training sessions prior to **searching**. They are far more ...when there is the immediate need to know. Once having used the information about the **search** process, they are more likely to remember it and to apply it to their next point-of-use. One area of bibliographic instruction that would clearly benefit **searchers** in advance is the most appropriate use of the various catalogs and **databases** available online. In this study, **searchers** frequently switched to others beyond the home catalog. Some of the switches obviously were inappropriate, such as **searches** in the UnCover **database** for articles by authors long deceased. Receiving zero results on a **search** in the wrong type of **database** often discourages the **searcher** from pursuing that or other options elsewhere. Users should be encouraged to approach any **search** session with the assumption that they will **find** some **information** and that what is required for **success** is a process or **plan** of action. Confidence in the outcome of the **search** is essential, and good instruction builds toward that psychological edge. Further and continuing collaboration must...

12/3,K/15 (Item 6 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04591365 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 09048705 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Increase productivity through networking. (accounting systems)
Yallapragada, RamMohan R.; Bonvillain, Thomas M.
National Public Accountant, v35, n5, p28(4)
May, 1990
ISSN: 0027-9978 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 2570 LINE COUNT: 00204

... productivity: Increased productivity results from developing techniques to use the network more efficiently. Because the **file** server has a large disk, **finding** a **file** can be time consuming. An **efficient method** to handle this problem is to create a **database** of file names, their descriptions and a code field which indicates the purpose of that file. By making the code field a key, the **database** can be **searched** for by purpose.

It may be a good idea to document the codes so that...

12/3,K/16 (Item 1 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01327052 99-76448

The KDD process for extracting useful knowledge from volumes of data
Fayyad, Usama; Piatetsky-Shapiro, Gregory; Smyth, Padhraic
Communications of the ACM v39n11 PP: 27-34 Nov 1996
ISSN: 0001-0782 JRNL CODE: ACM
WORD COUNT: 4773

...TEXT: research and application challenges for KDD [4, 5] include:

Massive datasets and high dimensionality. Multigigabyte **databases** with millions of records and large numbers of fields (attributes and variables) are commonplace. These datasets create combinatorially explosive search spaces for model induction and increase the chances that a **data** mining algorithm will **find** spurious patterns that are not generally valid. Possible solutions include very **efficient** algorithms, sampling, approximation **methods**, massively parallel processing, dimensionality reduction techniques, and incorporation of prior knowledge.

User interaction and prior...

12/3,K/17 (Item 2 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01063307 97-12701

The KI companion
Bjorner, Susanne
Link-Up v12n4 PP: 3, 14+ Jul/Aug 1995
ISSN: 0739-988X JRNL CODE: LUP
WORD COUNT: 1618

TEXT: Choosing databases

Database selection is half the battle in doing a good **search**. Maybe more than half. If you have a question on computer software, for example, and there are more than a few **databases** that touch the topic, you need help determining which **database** to try first. Steve McIntosh's Kwik Knowledge software enables you to scan several competing **databases** and **plan** an **efficient** route. This month's **Searcher**'s **Query** is, "How do I **find** **information** on the Adobe Acrobat software?" We're looking for reviews of this and competing products...

... on the subject category Computers & Electronics. That single click brings up a list of nine **databases**: Business Software **Database**, Buyers Guide to Micro Software, Computer **Database**, Compute News Fulltext, Ei Compendex Plus, INSPEC, MathSci, Microcomputer Index, and Microcomputer Software Guide.

How...

12/3,K/18 (Item 3 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00539743 91-14087

An Analytic Measure Predicting Information Retrieval System Performance
Losee, Robert M.
Information Processing & Management v27n1 PP: 1-13 1991
ISSN: 0306-4573 JRNL CODE: IPM

...ABSTRACT: hypertext linkage, and text filtering systems can be measured by using historical data or by **estimating** performance using Bayesian probabilistic or artificial intelligence **methods**. The **measurement of performance** is necessary to **evaluate document retrieval** systems, electronic mail filters, office **information** systems, and, in general, **retrieval from databases** when the **searcher** has incomplete information about the characteristics of the records to be retrieved. A method is provided for estimating precision or retrieval quality without examining individual **database** documents. This method requires knowledge of only the **query** or expressed information need and a set of **database** parameters constant for all **queries**. The analytic expected precision measure is used to examine the performance of a system using...

12/3,K/19 (Item 4 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00311003 86-11417

Using the Micro-Computer to Simplify Database Access: Designing Interfaces to Complex Files

Pratt, G. E. C.

Journal of Information Science Principles & Practice v10n3 PP: 131-138
1985

ISSN: 0165-5515 JRNL CODE: JIC

ABSTRACT: The use of the term '**complex**' with regard to an online **database** in reality often suggests that it is considered difficult to extract from the **database** the required data. Just as the online thesaurus has removed the '**complexity**' from many bibliographic...

... by providing a simplified infrastructure, it is equally possible to simplify several other types of **database searching**. The following questions are addressed: 1. Can programs automatically generate **search strategies**? 2. Can programs **perform** further **analysis** of the **retrieved** subset of **records** from a **database**? 3. Can these methods apply to the special case of graphical representation of data? An inexpensive **searching** tool to make **database** more accessible is proposed. The method involves the integration of available and well-known **searching** techniques. ...

12/3,K/20 (Item 1 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
(c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01172475 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: IWK19980914S0125

Demographic Marketing (What's Hot)

INFORMATIONWEEK, 1998, n 700, PG482

PUBLICATION DATE: 980914

JOURNAL CODE: IWK LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

SECTION HEADING: Behind The News

WORD COUNT: 90

TEXT:

Strategist, a comprehensive **database** -analysis tool from iMarket, lets marketers perform demographic market analysis, including customer profiling, market-penetration...

...reporting, and response analysis. The CD-ROM offers integrated demographic data via the Dun & Bradstreet **database** of 10 million U.S. businesses, an integrated **match** and **analysis** engine, interactive **data** views with user-friendly interfaces, a library of report **templates**, preformatted reports that **perform** common marketing **queries**, drill-down capability that allows analysis by individual companies, and money-saving automatic suppression options...

12/3,K/21 (Item 2 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
(c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01077221 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: IWK19960101S0010

Sharing The Workload - Notes put Lotus Development ahead of the field in groupware. Will Notes 4 keep Lotus in front? (Lotus Notes)

Stephanie Stahl

INFORMATIONWEEK, 1996, n 560, PG18

PUBLICATION DATE: 960101

JOURNAL CODE: IWK LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

SECTION HEADING: Hot Trends For '96 - Groupware

WORD COUNT: 1689

... capabilities in Notes for getting information off the Net. For example, they could use Notes' **searching** and retrieval capabilities and agent technology to **find** and import **data** from the Web. An agent-software that **performs** a **rule**-based function on the user's behalf-could be built to automatically retrieve information from a competitor's Web site and import the data into a Notes **database** containing competitive information. Notes could then distribute the information to the company sales force.

18/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02344750 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 57006697 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Voice Under IP: A New Approach to Convergence. (extensible service policy architecture) (Technology Information)
Graves, Richard C.
Telecommunications, 33, 10, 50
Oct, 1999
ISSN: 0278-4831 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 1904 LINE COUNT: 00160

... not need detailed technical knowledge.

One functional element of a service portal is a call **policy** server, which **performs** the **search** and interpretation function, **locating** the controlling Web **page** and translating its content into switch functions. In a world where carriers might have thousands...

...confers powerful flexibility without the complexity of rigidly organizing all customer data into a relational **database**. The interdependency between customer applications is broken, Just as a nonfunctional Web page does not...

18/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02296272 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 54610807 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Data Profiling. (Seven products from five companies) (Product Announcement)
Olson, Jack
Enterprise Systems Journal, 14, 5, 34(1)
May, 1999
DOCUMENT TYPE: Product Announcement ISSN: 1053-6566 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 1908 LINE COUNT: 00158

... the data scrubbing mechanisms needed and assessing the time and cost of scrubbing.

The target **database** design should be based on the information gathered during profiling. This gives the project team...

...where the target is already set, as in moving to an ERP-packaged application, the **profile** will be indispensable in **performing** the **matching** process between the **data** available and the data requirements of the target.

Each level of profiling contributes information essential...

18/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02223521 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 21136129 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Internationalize your Java applications: create software packages that display information according to the customs of local users. (Technology Tutorial)
Valesky, Tom
e-Business Advisor, v16, n9, p50(4)
Sept, 1998
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2499 LINE COUNT: 00224

... this point).

If a large number of strings are compared, (for example, if you're **searching** or sorting a long list of **strings**), a more **efficient** way of comparing **strings** is to use a Collator **object** to **find** the

CollationKey of each string and then compare CollationKeys using the CollationKey.compare() method. As...

18/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02041057 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18977684 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Letters. (Letter to the Editor)
Seybold Report on Internet Publishing, v1, n4, p2(3)
Dec, 1996
DOCUMENT TYPE: Letter to the Editor LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 1593 LINE COUNT: 00137

... Our concept at Extelligent of creating structured NetEditions via "data matching" as opposed to "data **searching**" is fundamental to the design and **performance** of **Profile Publisher**.

Data matching is a much more thorough and accurate method of assembling information into structured editions of...

...inaccuracies of attempting to assemble a similar edition with the same level of integrity using **search** engine technologies, regardless of whether or not subscriber profiles are a part of the initial **search** process.

The typical business publisher, and their business subscribers, can hardly be well served with...

18/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01893868 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17959684 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Applied Physics Letters Online: a case study in online journal publishing.
(includes related articles on the American Institute of Physics' editorial and production operations, on the service's design, on other online activities of the institute, and on other journals on the Web)
(Company Business and Marketing) (Cover Story)
Walter, Mark
Seybold Report on Publishing Systems, v25, n8, p12(10)
Dec 31, 1995
DOCUMENT TYPE: Cover Story ISSN: 0736-7260 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 7633 LINE COUNT: 00593

... issue cover to cover, yet don't want to miss important developments in their specialties.

* **Searching**. Indexing is a labor-intensive process. Although computers still lack the expertise of human indexers in indexing concepts, they are much faster and more **efficient** at indexing words and **phrases**. If you want to **find articles** about a topic that is consistently described the same way (e.g., Faraday rotation, particle...
...seconds, the system returns to you a list of the articles that have met your **search** criteria, and they are immediately ready to be viewed or printed.

* Updates. In the online...

18/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01815021 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17345886 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Untangling the Internet. (includes list of Usenet News Groups and access provider services)
Courtney, Philip E.

Enterprise Systems Journal, v10, n3, p16(5)

March, 1995

ISSN: 1053-6566

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 1975

LINE COUNT: 00194

... as a novice. Accessing The Internet

Like any type of project, one of the most **effective methods** for **locating information** on the Internet is to divide and conquer. With two million connected computers, ignorant access and unnecessary **searches** will result in tremendous connect-time charges while consuming resources and diminishing response time for...

18/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01760864 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16692757 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

OLE revision forms crux of Microsoft data repository.

Foley, Mary Jo

PC Week, v12, n11, p1(2)

March 20, 1995

ISSN: 0740-1604

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 643

LINE COUNT: 00054

... the first quarter of next year.

While building an OLE-based front end for the **repository** will make it easier for Microsoft and third-party developers to store, **find**, modify, and distribute **repository objects**, Microsoft must improve OLE **performance** for this **strategy** to work, said a developer familiar with Microsoft's plans.

Attempting to build OLE-enabled...

18/3,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01723042 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16287555 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Remote possibilities: database access from the remote point of view means re-evaluating IS strategies.

Krivda, Cheryl D.

MIDRANGE Systems, v7, n20, p34(2)

Oct 28, 1994

ISSN: 1041-8237

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 1408

LINE COUNT: 00111

ABSTRACT: IS managers should consider system complexity and communications concerns when constructing remote **database** access systems because client/server environments can become extremely difficult to manage efficiently. When designing...

...personnel tend to underestimate remote client knowledge and activity volume. Systems can become overloaded with **database** access requests from remote sources. Controlling user access can be accomplished by educating users on the most **efficient method** to **find necessary information**. System managers also must determine how **databases** will be updated and synchronized. IS managers must answer questions such as procedures for communications...

18/3,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01706041 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16297852 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Digging through your data. (overview of four evaluations of four text-processing programs) (individual evaluation records searchable under

"Digging through Your Data") (Software Review) (Network Edition: First Looks) (includes related articles on the editor's choice, PC DOCS 2.0, document management standards and the products' suitability to task) (Evaluation)

Garris, John

PC Magazine, v13, n19, pNE1(4)

Nov 8, 1994

DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 2192 LINE COUNT: 00179

... let users access documents from remote locations.

Document retrieval: Here we evaluate the package's **search** tools. With document management software, we want to be able to **perform** both **profile** and full-text **searches** on **documents** located on any server on the network. We look for Boolean logic to let us combine multiple **search** criteria, and we give extra points for intelligent **searching** mechanisms, such as proximity **searches** or thesaurus-based **searches**.

Ongoing maintenance: Once the DMS is installed, we assess administrative issues. First, we look at...

18/3,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 275)

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01681472 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15003754 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Data on demand. (Software Review) (overview of 15 evaluations of client/server front-end databases) (includes related articles on tips for using client/server, pros and cons of adopting client/server architecture, database servers, middleware, spreadsheet querying tools, ODBC architecture, hidden costs of downsizing, glossary of terms, Experts' Pick) (Evaluation)

Watterson, Karen

Windows Sources, v2, n2, p205(31)

Feb, 1994

DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 1065-9641 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 6980 LINE COUNT: 00662

... select New Query, the results of which will come directly into your current spreadsheet. Additional **Database** menu items let you **find**, **add**, or **delete records**; **perform** crosstabs; send SQL **strings** directly to your back end; and even create new tables on the back end (assuming...

18/3,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01648764 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15720697

Index structures for Selective Dissemination of Information under the boolean model.

Tak W. Yan; Garcia-Molina, Hector

ACM Transactions on Database Systems, v19, n2, p332(33)

June, 1994

ISSN: 0362-5915 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT: A study was conducted on formulating index structures for indexing algorithms and **profiles** that **effectively match documents** against voluminous **profiles** is discussed. The index structures are intended to facilitate Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI), which ...

...a service involving the automatic provision of information regarding new additions for users who submit **queries** that are constantly evaluated. The

study was lifted from part of the ARPA Electronic Library...

18/3,K/12 (Item 12 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01587105 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13464018 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**Retrieval tool incorporates graphics, video. (Imspace Systems Corp.'s Kudo
Image Browser) (Brief Article) (Product Announcement)**
Computing Canada, v19, n4, p48(1)
Feb 15, 1993
DOCUMENT TYPE: Product Announcement ISSN: 0319-0161 LANGUAGE:
ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 132 LINE COUNT: 00011

... scroll bar, Riffle feature or Find command.
Visually browsing through a single catalogue is an **effective
method of locating** the right **image** without launching multiple
applications and **searching** through image files one by one, the company
claims.
Retailing for \$295 (U.S.), Kudo...

18/3,K/13 (Item 13 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01581893 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13334108 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**Develop and display your help messages in dBASE IV. (dBASE Developer
column) (Tutorial)**
Rubel, Malcolm C.
Data Based Advisor, v11, n1, p110(6)
Jan, 1993
DOCUMENT TYPE: Tutorial ISSN: 0740-5200 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 2044 LINE COUNT: 00182

...ABSTRACT: SEEKS were developed in the help marker program with one or
two SEEks on the **search** string. The first seek **finds** the **record** that
matches the primary helpmarker **string** while the second SEEK is
performed only in the case of a menu match and when the MENU...

18/3,K/14 (Item 14 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01542538 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12815385 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**Perl: the programmer's toolbox. (an integrated software development tool
for UNIX) (Cover Story)**
Sharp, Oliver
Computer Language, v9, n12, p40(6)
Dec, 1992
DOCUMENT TYPE: Cover Story ISSN: 0749-2839 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 2751 LINE COUNT: 00202

... Especially if you are already writing shell scripts that manipulate
processes, manage large numbets of **files**, **search** for complex **string
matches** in **files**, **perform** simple networking tasks, or **filter** text
files in various ways, you will benefit from Perl. And you will gain even
...

18/3,K/15 (Item 15 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01469021 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11511254 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
BASIC functions: NewWave ATL offers several functions for writing agent tasks. (PC Tips)
Kehoe, Miles B.
HP Professional, v5, n11, p70(2)
Nov, 1991
ISSN: 0896-145X LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 976 LINE COUNT: 00076

... You can use them to extract substrings from constants, to check user input, or to **perform** any other operation involving **string data**.
The **FIND** function lets you **search** a string for a particular substring starting at a specific byte position. The syntax of...

18/3,K/16 (Item 16 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R) File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01430401 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 10718439 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Hyperties. (Cognetics Corp.'s Hyperties 2.36) (Software Review) (one of eight evaluations of hypertext software products in '3-D reading with the hypertext edge') (evaluation)
Fersko-Weiss, Henry
PC Magazine, v10, n10, p260(2)
May 28, 1991
DOCUMENT TYPE: evaluation ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 881 LINE COUNT: 00068

... highlighting an entry.
You can look for articles that contain specific words by using the **Search** function's AND or OR connectors. You can also **search** for words that follow each other, like George Washington, but you're restricted to just two words. This makes **searching** fast but limited. The commands listed on-screen are supplemented by hotkeys for quick maneuvering. Hit CtrlT and the program takes you to the first article found in the **search**. Using these **search methods**, you can quickly and **efficiently find** the **information** you want.
Cognetics Corp. has a clearly defined vision of how hypertext software should work...

18/3,K/17 (Item 17 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R) File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01319750 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07993460 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
A faster way to find blobs. (LSI Logic Corp's L64290 feature extraction chip contains object contour tracing algorithms)
Dolan, Simon
ESD: The Electronic System Design Magazine, v19, n11, p71(4)
Nov, 1989
ISSN: 0893-2565 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 2303 LINE COUNT: 00173

...ABSTRACT: matching uses such information as slope, curvature and perimeter to represent objects in a more **efficient** manner than **template matching**. The **data** extracted by contour **matching** is also insensitive to rotation, scaling and translation. The L64290's data-dependent algorithm unambiguously traces every contour of an input image once by **searching** for non-zero pixels and then iteratively determining neighboring non-zero pixels. An image of...

18/3,K/18 (Item 18 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R) File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01293638 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07169180 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Awk: another successful DOS port from UNIX. (Software Review)
Parker, Tim
Computer Language, v6, n4, p89(4)
April, 1989
ISSN: 0749-2839 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 2123 LINE COUNT: 00153

... extract information such as totals and transforming data from one format to another.

Awk will **search** an input **file** for characters **matching** a specified **string** and **perform** some predetermined action when the characters are found. This sequence is referred to as a...

18/3,K/19 (Item 19 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01235862 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07218085
Evidence-based recognition of 3-D objects.
Jain, Anil K.; Hoffman, Richard
IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, v10, n6,
p783(20)
Nov, 1988
ISSN: 0162-8828 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

...ABSTRACT: but a technique is described for adding rules of evidence for an object to the **database** from training views of the object. Enough evidence conditions are generated to enable successive **matching** of new views of the **object**. The recognition **strategy performs successfully** in polynomial time for both synthetic and real range images in a variety of positions...

18/3,K/20 (Item 20 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01047063 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 00548751
Applications - Traffic Managers Train on Computers.
T H E Journal, v11, n8, p86
May, 1984
ISSN: 0192-592X LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

...ABSTRACT: mileage scales, business logistics management, warehousing and industrial traffic management. With access to an updated **data base**, students have up-to-date **information**, and can **find** the most cost-**effective** shipment **methods**. Time is then available for analytical work. Minimal input will result in screens that show...

18/3,K/21 (Item 1 from file: 621)
DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02502131 Supplier Number: 62080911 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
SageMaker Announces Key Partnership With Luce Online.
PR Newswire, p1873
May 15, 2000
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 689

... is staggering, and all of our online services are designed to ease the process of **searching** for and utilizing vital news clips," said Kelly

B. Schmitt, Vice President of Luce Online. "With the Luce services now available on SageMaker's SageNews, users are able to more **effectively** and **strategically** locate real-time news **clips** from thousands of leading daily and community news papers, magazines and e- zines."
SageMaker's...

18/3,K/22 (Item 2 from file: 621)
DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02207545 Supplier Number: 56692469 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
WebSearchExperts.com to be the First to Dominate the New Internet Search Engine Paradigm.
Business Wire, pl390
Oct 21, 1999
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 597

... need for this type of service within his organization. He was curious about the most **efficient methods** of **finding information**, and in the process, became an expert at **searching** the Internet for the most relevant information. Word quickly spread across the enterprise and Doug became inundated with requests from others to conduct Internet **searches**. The idea for WSE had surfaced.

After just one month in service, the company has...

18/3,K/23 (Item 1 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03550593 Supplier Number: 47345932 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
JCAHO Compiles Compendium of Health Plan Performance Measures
Medical Utilization Management, v25, n8, pN/A
May 1, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 331

A sample **search** would include looking up, say, "utilization, frequency of procedures" in the index, where page numbers identify all such measures. You'd **find** within these listed **pages** NCQA common-format **profiles** for the following **performance** measures: occurrence of angioplasty, cardiac catheterization, coronary artery bypass graft, cholecystectomy, hysterectomy, laminectomy/discectomy, and...

18/3,K/24 (Item 2 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01445933 Supplier Number: 41938948 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
CREDIT APPLICATIONS BEING REVIEWED AT FRONT AND BACK END FOR FRAUD DETECTION
Credit Risk Management Report, v1, n6, pN/A
March 18, 1991
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 1166

... At Limited, most credit applications are processed in an instant credit environment. A back-end **search** is then **performed** using a looser **method** of **matching** of **information** to detect application fraud. While this does not delay the application process, the finding of...

18/3,K/25 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07914021 Supplier Number: 66111725 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Gun-Tracing Network Uses AFRL-Rome Technology. (Brief Article)
R & D, v42, n9, pI-36
Sept, 2000
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Article Type: Brief Article
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Refereed; Trade
Word Count: 329

... compared the cartridge shell to shells recovered at the crime scene.

Now, Drugfire offers an **efficient** computer-aided **matching method** that uses a computer **data** file of photographs of spent shell casings recovered at crime scenes. A seized weapon can...

...fired and the distinctive firing pin mark can be automatically compared with those in the **database** to determine if it matches casings from any previous unsolved crimes.

FBI officials hope to...

18/3,K/26 (Item 2 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07609923 Supplier Number: 61025844 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Critters, Creatures, Catfish and Worms.
Ramos, Rebekah
Technology & Learning, v20, n8, p11
March, 2000
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Professional
Word Count: 3100

... curriculum materials, you can access a Discussion Board or go to the Teacher Tips Web **page**. In both locations, you'll **find information** about the most **effective methods** for assessing student **performance** and how to take advantage of all the resources available on the site. You can...

...the data to create a comparative study of migrations from year to year. A simple **search** engine is available as well.

Overall, Journey North provides a tremendous opportunity for students to...

18/3,K/27 (Item 3 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07060267 Supplier Number: 59450803 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Data Management Via the Web. (IntraNet Solutions Inc's Intra.doc 3.0 document management software) (Product Announcement)
BANSON, CRIS
ENT, v3, n11, p53
June 24, 1998
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Article Type: Product Announcement
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Professional
Word Count: 668

... a flexible document management system that could provide customized interfaces for each case, full-text **search** capabilities and automatic indexing. "Our goal was to move away from traditional methods of resource

and information gathering, and provide our clients with a more **efficient** and cost- **effective method** of disseminating **information**," says Jenkins. "Our challenge in **finding a document** management system was that we required users in multiple offices to be on the same...

18/3,K/28 (Item 4 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05203730 Supplier Number: 47938862 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
NTT Develops Browser System Estimating Users' Interests
Comline Telecommunications, pN/A
August 28, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 101

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

...relative Internet information. The system records mouse clicks and keyboard operations, and by using its own **search** mechanisms, is able to **effectively find** relative **information**. This **method** saves time and effort when compared to the "keyword" entry method of Internet **searches**. The system also responds to agents (management software), so it is able to individualize its **searches** even if one terminal has several users. The service will be offered on an experimental basis to subscribers to NTT's Internet **search** service.

18/3,K/29 (Item 5 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04711550 Supplier Number: 46936755 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
The Functions Of A Viable Directory Service
Network Computing, p64
Dec 1, 1996
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 470

... utility to diagnose the problem and treat it in the same place.
* A directory service **database** must be scalable. Breaking a single **database** into pieces and distributing them across multiple servers improves **performance**, because the **information** is **strategically located** closer on the network to the user.
* A directory service database must be fault-tolerant...

18/3,K/30 (Item 6 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04558792 Supplier Number: 46700346 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
MediaWay Announces First Managed Access to Image Libraries Over the World Wide Web
PR Newswire, p0910SFTU010
Sept 10, 1996
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 1099

... to store unlimited sets of business information with each asset, including keywords, text descriptions, dates, **strings** and numbers. Users can **perform queries** on this **information** over the Web to **locate images** that meet their criteria.

Once users locate their desired images, they can download low

resolution...

18/3,K/31 (Item 7 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03528639 Supplier Number: 44947294
Page quits suddenly as president of Donohue
Gazette (Montreal, Canada), pC1
August 27, 1994
Language: English Record Type: Abstract
Document Type: Newspaper; Trade

ABSTRACT:

...cabinet minister, was a figure of some controversy. Donohue, a Quebecor unit, has formed a **search** committee to **find Page's successor**. **Page plans** to announce his future plans, according to a tersely-worded statement he left; he was...

18/3,K/32 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

13398933 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 71325133 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Software Solutions to "Bad-Guy" Risk. (for use in money-laundering detection)
Leverenz, David
RMA Journal, 83, 2, 58
Oct, 2000
ISSN: 1531-0558 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 1996 LINE COUNT: 00177

... sophisticated filter applications that screen large volumes of data automatically. The better systems employ a **search** algorithm recommended by the New York Clearing House Association, which uses stop descriptors, key words, or combinations of words to identify potential OFAC violations. **Searching** with stop descriptors or "tokens" has proven to be the most **effective method** both in identifying true **matches** and reducing false **hits**.

Some of these systems can be equipped with private file creators that allow banks to...

18/3,K/33 (Item 2 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

12014131 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 61622487 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Public Release of Performance Data: A Progress Report From the Front. (Editorial)
Epstein, Arnold M.
JAMA, The Journal of the American Medical Association, 283, 14, 1884
April 12, 2000
DOCUMENT TYPE: Editorial ISSN: 0098-7484 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2265 LINE COUNT: 00189

ABSTRACT: Doctors can do much to help their patients **find performance data** on health care **plans** and services. Many health care plans report the number of services they provide, such as childhood vaccinations and other preventive services. These reports are collected in **databases** such as the HEDIS **database**. This information can then be used by the public to find health care plans that...

...common users of this information. Doctors and patients were much less likely to use these **databases**.

18/3,K/34 (Item 3 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

11755136 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 21086856 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
More Internet Search Strategies.
Notess, Greg R.
Online, v22, n5, p71(1)
Sept-Oct, 1998
ISSN: 0146-5422 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2522 LINE COUNT: 00201

... broader search that can retrieve useful hits when the Web search engines fail.

CHOOSE YOUR STRATEGY

As with any **search strategy**, **effective searching** becomes a matter of **matching** the particular **information** need with a strategy that can answer it. Use these additional strategies as starting points when developing your own repertoire of Internet **search** techniques.

Communications to the author should be addressed to Greg R. Notess, Montana State University...

18/3,K/35 (Item 4 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

11130158 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 54926405 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The National Work-Zone Safety Information Clearinghouse.
Ruane, T. Peter; Ullman, Gerald
Public Roads, 62, 6, 30(2)
May-June, 1999
ISSN: 0033-3735 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 1059 LINE COUNT: 00094

... most comprehensive library available on roadway work-zone safety. Users can take advantage of the **databases** and electronic links to **find information** about the following topics:

* **Successful strategies** for public education and outreach programs.

* State specifications related to work-zone safety.

* Training courses...

18/3,K/36 (Item 5 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

09791235 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19868702 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
MRNet and the Star Tribune Unveil "Uffda!" The Index of Minnesota Web Sites
PR Newswire, p1014MNTU018
Oct 14, 1997
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 577 LINE COUNT: 00053

... area. Uffda! is a site made by Minnesotans about Minnesotans.

Uffda! provides users with two **methods** of **finding information**. Users can **perform** "subject" **searches** by navigating through directories to find the topic and Web site they want or they can perform "keyword" **searches** using the new Uffda! **search** engine. Users can also submit a Minnesota site to Uffda! to be included in the...

18/3,K/37 (Item 6 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

08978877 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18680105 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The ten most effective ways to search WorldCat ob FirstSearch: a practical guide for scholars and practitioners. (includes appendix)
Perry, Stephen; Salisbury, Lutishoor
RQ, v35, n4, p505(14)
Summer, 1996
ISSN: 0033-7072 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 6192 LINE COUNT: 00497

... of patron training include the following: * to introduce patrons to the most effective ways of **searching** the **database**. This involves teaching them to precisely identify and understand their topics, instructing them how to deconstruct their topic into meaningful concepts for **searching**, and then how to use the basic Boolean operators to formulate an **effective search strategy**. * to introduce the concept of **record** and fields to **locate** the field tags in the WorldCat **database** using the h label command. These field tags are then used with examples to demonstrate...

...and relevant retrieval. * to train patrons to focus in on relevant items using bound-phrase **searching** for more precise **searching**., e.g., how to actively use controlled vocabulary (Library of Congress Subject Headings). * to train patrons to limit a **search** by using the Boolean AND in addition to the limit command. This command in the WorldCat **database** limits by year, language, and publication type. * to introduce the concept of precision **searching** using available proximity operators and bound-phrase (Wordlist) **search** capabilities. * to introduce sophisticated ways of **searching** for specific topics; e.g., theses, dissertations, films, videos, computer software, maps, etc.

Essentially, this...

18/3,K/38 (Item 7 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07525255 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16096605 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
How hospitals can use internal benchmark data to create effective managed care arrangements.
Alba, Timothy; Souders, James; McGhee, Gloria
Topics in Health Care Financing, v21, n1, p51(14)
Fall, 1994
ISSN: 0095-3814 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 4311 LINE COUNT: 00364

... hospital will be able to incorporate those best practices as appropriate.

SunHealth's perspective comparative **database** and its clinical benchmarking teams will have diagnosis-specific measures to enhance the effectiveness of...

...Without these diagnosis-specific measures, process improvement plans are difficult to create, and hospitals will **find** it difficult to **document** the **success** of care and cost management **plans** to employers, patients, and the community.

LESSONS LEARNED

Based on the experience of benchmarking operational...

18/3,K/39 (Item 8 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06671563 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14065506 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Managing the costs of on-line information.
Alderson, Pat
Best's Review - Property-Casualty Insurance Edition, v94, n3, p54(3)

July, 1993

ISSN: 0161-7745

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 2015

LINE COUNT: 00164

... the company's information eggs in one basket, encourages competition among vendors and stabilizes costs.

Finding the most **efficient** **method** of **information** access is another way to contain on-line costs. The telecommunications field offers multiple options...

...services. Travelers uses the IBM Information Network for connection to some of its on-line **database** providers. The network provides discounts to volume customers at fast transmission speeds without the need...

18/3,K/40 (Item 9 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06178136 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12986365 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Moving mainframe applications to LANs. (local area networks) (includes related articles on downsizing and file conversion strategies)

Rao, Anand V.

Business Communications Review, v22, n11, p43(5)

Nov, 1992

ISSN: 0162-3885

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 2938

LINE COUNT: 00356

... to successfully implement a downsized system.

As data processing moves toward information processing, and as **information** becomes a **strategic** corporate asset, **finding** an **efficient** and cost-effective way to make it available to the user assumes higher importance. There...

...supported systems. In view of the developments in the technology and business marketplace, even large **database** mainframe applications seem destined to give way to networked configurations using sleeker and more efficient...

18/3,K/41 (Item 10 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05924045 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12370287 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Agenda version 2.0. (Software Review) (one of six evaluations of PIMs in 'Taking notes of PIMs') (Evaluation)

Marshall, Patrick; Marcus, Ann M.

InfoWorld, v14, n24, p76(5)

June 15, 1992

DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation

ISSN: 0199-6649

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 2068

LINE COUNT: 00159

... can always create new views or modify those included.

Views are the primary way to **locate** and display **information**. But you can also **perform** a character- **string** **search** within any view or across an entire **database**. Agenda lets you specify whether to **search** items alone, the notes attached to items, or both.

You can use wild cards in...

18/3,K/42 (Item 11 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05897161 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12281209 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

The Los Angeles Times: a special kind of database. (part two: Dow Jones

News Retrieval and DataTimes)

Ingebretsen, Dorothy L.; Lutgen, Thomas M.
Database Searcher, v8, n3, p21(8)
April, 1992
ISSN: 0891-6713 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 2427 LINE COUNT: 00189

... of hits by using the "Display Hit Scroll" command.

Highlighting

Both systems automatically highlight the **search** word or phrase by placing an asterisk in the left margin of the **record**. We **find** this an especially **effective method** of locating **search** terms and much prefer it to highlighting the **search** terms within the text. This is still possible on Dow Jones, however, via the "...Set...

18/3,K/43 (Item 12 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04081502 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07852213 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Questing for the "DAO": DowQuest and intelligent text retrieval.

Weyer, Stephen A.

Online, v13, n5, p39(10)

Sept, 1989

CODEN: ONLID ISSN: 0146-5422 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE:
FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 5442 LINE COUNT: 00432

... The basic idea behind the DowQuest approach is that words in an initial typed-in **query** or in later selected example documents and paragraphs are checked very quickly in parallel against...

...just the 100 most frequent words from each document. Each processor basically asks itself, "Which **documents** do I own that **match** the **profile** of the **query**?"

Matching is **performed** by tallying word occurrences, combining scores for different words (basically using an implicit Boolean "or" between **query** words) and then normalizing the score to take into account the size of documents and length of **query**. DowQuest then sorts the documents by their scores and displays headlines in this order. Documents containing more of the **query** words and more of each particular word will be generally higher in significance. Also, documents with phrases (e.g., George Bush or nuclear fusion), where **query** words occur closer together, are ranked more highly than documents in which the **query** words are scattered.

You could achieve a similar effect of "Completeness with ranking" in a...

18/3,K/44 (Item 13 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02816580 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 04121596

The on-line search.

Crispell, Diane

American Demographics, v8, n2, p46(2)

Feb, 1986

ISSN: 0163-4089 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT: The on-line **search** is a way of **finding information** on topics quickly and **efficiently**. The on-line **search methods** of DIALOG Information Services are discussed, along with a three figure display of the **search** procedure. The importance of identifying clearly the topic to be researched is emphasized, and the...

18/3,K/45 (Item 1 from file: 624)
DIALOG(R)File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications
(c) 2003 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc. All rts. reserv.

00806407

GIGA INFORMATION GROUP SHORT TERM BUY
S&P's Emerging & Special Situations October 15, 1996; Pg 16; Vol. 16, No.
10
Journal Code: ESS ISSN: 0882-5440
Section Heading: NEW AND NOTEWORTHY
Word Count: 987 *Full text available in Formats 5, 7 and 9*

TEXT:

...a subject-specific approach; research written by analysts with practical experience; customized services; and an **efficient method to search , find , and retrieve information** . Giga believes existing IT advisory services do not meet these needs, and that another key...

18/3,K/46 (Item 1 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01695344 03-46334

Rev. Proc. 98-22, relating to the employee plans compliance resolution system

Anonymous
Tax Executive v50n4 PP: 309-315 Jul/Aug 1998
ISSN: 0040-0025 JRNL CODE: TXE
WORD COUNT: 5200

...TEXT: to the participant or beneficiary, including applicable overhead and amounts paid to outside consultants to **locate** and review **records** , develop **databases** , and **perform** calculations.

In large, complex **plans** with a substantial number of years of operation, employers may expend millions of dollars in order to retrieve ancient records, build computerized **data bases** , locate all affected participants and employees, and attempt to fully and precisely correct all failures...

18/3,K/47 (Item 2 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01565544 02-16533

The costs of confusion in cyberspace

Oram, Jon H
Yale Law Journal v107n3 PP: 869-874 Dec 1997
ISSN: 0044-0094 JRNL CODE: YLJ
WORD COUNT: 3708

...ABSTRACT: in this case legitimizes and encourages the guessing of domain names as a method of **searching** for web sites at the expense of the other, comparatively more **efficient , methods of locating sites** . The court should have equated the practice of guessing domain names with user carelessness and...

...similar sounding domain names, which might eliminate the guesswork as an effective method of Internet **searching** . This in turn would promote alternative technologies, such as more expansive and better categorized directories...

18/3,K/48 (Item 3 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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01235922 98-85317

Ordering author and work records: An evaluation of collocation in online catalog displays

Carlyle, Allyson

Journal of the American Society for Information Science v47n7 PP: 538-554

Jul 1996

ISSN: 0002-8231 JRNL CODE: ASI

...ABSTRACT: authors and works, a survey compared the displays resulting from 5 author and 5 work **queries** in 18 online catalogs. Dependent variables to measure collocation included the number of times irrelevant records were interfiled among relevant records. **Searches** for worst-case authors and works associated with large retrieval sets, including "Homer" and "Paradise Lost," revealed the effects of Boolean versus string matching, **query** type, and catalog size on the collocation of relevant records. Results of the survey showed that **string** matching collocated relevant **records** more **successfully** than Boolean **matching**, that author **records** were collocated more successfully than work records, and, surprisingly, that catalog size had only a...

18/3,K/49 (Item 4 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01231695 98-81090

Golden Retriever

Wszola, Stanley

CD-ROM Professional v9n6 PP: 40 Jun 1996

ISSN: 1049-0833 JRNL CODE: LDP

WORD COUNT: 96

...TEXT: disc using built-in support for CD-Recordable drives.

The Windows-based Golden Retriever text **search** and retrieval software uses full-text indexing. **Searches** can be **performed** using text **string matching** or **searching** for specific **file** properties. Integrated **search** modules are royalty-free. Golden Retriever is available in single-user (\$395) or multiuser versions...

18/3,K/50 (Item 5 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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00987817 96-37210

RescueTxt 1.0

Steinberg, Gene

Macworld v12n4 PP: 83 Apr 1995

ISSN: 0741-8647 JRNL CODE: MAW

WORD COUNT: 487

...TEXT: text you need. Abbott Systems' RescueTxt is designed to help you solve both problems.

RescueTxt **searches** all of your hard drives for the presence of any text string. Unlike other utilities that **search** for text, RescueTxt reads the disk directly, block by block--so it can actually seek...

... you've already deleted, provided nothing has written over the deleted file I had RescueTxt **search** for text in a number of documents, some recently deleted, and it was consistently **successful** in finding the correct **search strings**.

Unfortunately, even when you **locate** the text in a **file** that isn't deleted, RescueTxt doesn't tell you the file's name, so you...

18/3,K/51 (Item 6 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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00946247 95-95639

Editing images of text

Bagley, Steven C; Kopec, Gary E
Communications of the ACM v37n12 PP: 63-72 Dec 1994
ISSN: 0001-0782 JRNL CODE: ACM
WORD COUNT: 6229

...TEXT: be interpreted as such a representation and establishes the indicated key bindings.

Image EMACS implements **search** by comparing a sequence of reference character images (the **search string**) to **successive** character images in the buffer until the **match** score exceeds a preset threshold. The **search** string can be specified by typing, in which case it is constructed from the character images that are bound to the keys. Alternatively, the **search** string can be specified using the mouse, either by dragging the mouse across a sequence...

18/3,K/52 (Item 7 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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00887334 95-36726

Spotlight on tomorrow: ASIS 40th Annual Seminar & Exhibits

Anonymous
Security Management v38n7 PP: 55-93 Jul 1994
ISSN: 0145-9406 JRNL CODE: SEM
WORD COUNT: 17393

...TEXT: Corporation

* 72 RETAIL SECURITY STRATEGIC SEARCHING FOR ONLINE INFORMATION SERVICES

Ms. Guenther will discuss the **strategic searching** of online **information** to **perform** background assets, **locates**, and business due diligence.

Moderator: Kenneth F. Leonard, CPP, Certified Investment & Prevention Services

Speaker: Sharon...

18/3,K/53 (Item 8 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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00789616 94-39008

The Catalog Age Report: Marketing

Dowling, Melissa
Catalog Age v10n12 PP: 58-61 Dec 1993
ISSN: 0740-3119 JRNL CODE: CTA
WORD COUNT: 1855

...TEXT: every catalog company should be to better understand its customers." And one of the most **efficient methods** of collecting customer **data** is through market research.

Rosen **finds** that the larger the catalog company, the more likely it is to have a market **search** program. Of the smaller consumer companies (under \$1 million in sales), only 63% have a...

18/3,K/54 (Item 9 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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00653723 93-02944

Personalized Information Delivery: An Analysis of Information Filtering Methods

Foltz, Peter W.; Dumais, Susan T.
Communications of the ACM v35n12 PP: 51-60 Dec 1992
ISSN: 0001-0782 JRNL CODE: ACM
WORD COUNT: 7677

...ABSTRACT: of determining what information is of interest to the employee while minimizing the amount of **search** through irrelevant information. Several information-retrieval (IR) methods for filtering TMs were tested. The research...

... randomly selected TMs, the current distribution method, and an organizationally based filtering method. The LSI **match - document profile method** proved to be the most **successful** of the 4 **filter methods**.

18/3,K/55 (Item 10 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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00503538 90-29295

Channeling the Flood of Data from Outside On-Line Services

Stevens, Larry
Computerworld v24n26 PP: 80-81 Jun 25, 1990
ISSN: 0010-4841 JRNL CODE: COW

...ABSTRACT: at Quaker Oats Co. (Chicago), created a proprietary front-end system that allows executives to **search** various online **databases** using a menu-driven command structure. He also devised a system for collecting data frequently...

... so that it can be integrated into internal systems, and 2. creating a system that **locates** relevant **information** **efficiently** and **filters** out extraneous data.

18/3,K/56 (Item 11 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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00501890 90-27647

Chinese Online - Problems and Solutions

Shi, Yunhua; Larson, Ray
Information Technology & Libraries v9n2 PP: 144-154 Jun 1990
ISSN: 0730-9295 JRNL CODE: JLA

...ABSTRACT: entering characters into the computer to create source files as well as entering characters as **search** keys to retrieve stored information. There are distinctive differences between the English and Chinese languages...

... order to facilitate Chinese text editing and information retrieval. It is suggested that regular expression **searching** be used to facilitate character entry and retrieval. With this method, procedures must be designed to control noisy **information** and to **find** the regular **expressions** that provide the best **performance**.

18/3,K/57 (Item 1 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext

" (c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01112862 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: NWC19961201S0026

The Functions Of A Viable Directory Service

Ken Howe

NETWORK COMPUTING, 1996, n 719, PG64

PUBLICATION DATE: 961201

JOURNAL CODE: NWC LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

SECTION HEADING: Features - State Of The NOS

WORD COUNT: 481

... utility to diagnose the problem and treat it in the same place.
- A directory service **database** must be scalable. Breaking a single **database** into pieces and distributing them across multiple servers improves **performance**, because the **information** is **strategically located** closer on the network to the user.
- A directory service database must be fault-tolerant...

18/3,K/58 (Item 1 from file: 674)

DIALOG(R)File 674:Computer News Fulltext

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082876

Cache panache

A well-placed caching device can boost Web site performance and cut WAN costs.

Byline: Steven G. Clegg

Journal: Network World Page Number: 57

Publication Date: April 10, 2000

Word Count: 1670 Line Count: 155

Text:

... lengthen the cache refreshness time to limit the number of times the cache has to **search** for the origin server. Another algorithm can send a "get if modified" request to the...

... copies, storing like information contiguously, in addition to setting cluster table updates. With good price/ **performance**, hit rate, algorithms and a **strategy** to **locate** caches, an **object** saved to cache could be money earned. Clegg is founder and principal of Beacon Strategies...

?